State Library 1 July 1906

THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH, 1866. "Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER. TERMS: $2.00—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 40. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905. NO 42.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Montreal, October 18th. 1905.

E. D. LUDWIG, Esq.,
Manager Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada, Erie, Pa.

DEAR MR. LUDWIG.

RE-THE CANADIAN SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE STPERVISION.

I note what you say of the agitation about Life Assurance, and the unrest caused by what is known as the "investigation." I know that much has been written of late regarding Federal supervision, the prevailing opinion being that the oversight of this great trust should vest in officials amenable directly to the Federal Government.

If that could be done so as to do away with State inspection, as in Canada, and appointments were outside of politics, and made permanent as here t certainly would be a vast improvement on present conditions. Your system of changing the principal Government officials with a change of Government does not commend itself to us as tending to thoroughness.

The Canadian System has been much under review and has always been held up as embodying safety and efficiency with National Control—the most independent supervision possible. It gives general satisfaction.

The Insurance Act of Canada provides for Superintendent of Insurance appointed by the Governor in Council, who is responsible to the Minister of Finance, and who in turn is responsible to Parliament. The Superintendent is not allied to, and must not be known to show leanings to either political party. His office is permanent, and held wholly on account of acknowledged fitness for the position; the same applies to the experts of his department.

Extraordinary powers are given to him to carry out a yearly investigation into the detailed workings, as well as the financial standing of the companies, and we know, from actual experience, that his examinations are thorough, both the Superintendent and members of his staff being duly qualified actuaries.

I may here quote the section of the Act which invests him with plenary powers to unhesitatingly probe into everything done by companies. It says:

"For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, the superintendent of insurance is hereby authorized and empowered to address any iuqniries to any insurance company licensed under this Act, or to the president, manager, actuary or secretary thereof, in relation to its assets, investments, liabilities, doings or conditions, or any other matter connected with its businesss or transactions, and it shall be the duty of any company so addressed to promptly reply in writing to any such inquiries."

The thoroughness with which the provisions of the Insurance Act are enforced by the Superintendent and his staff, accounts in a large measure for the strength and reputation freely accorded to Canadian Life Companies wherever they do business. It undoubtedly is most thorough.

It may further be stated that the Insurance Act requires the Superintendent once every five years, or oftener, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance, to value all the life policies of companies, and if the liabilities of any company are found to exceed its assets, a report thereon must be lodged with the Treasury Board which will promptly order withdrawal of the Company's license, and the same made public in the Official Gazette.

A careful watch is maintained by the Department to see that the investments of the Life Companies are kept strictly within the limits prescribed by the Insurance Act, any deviation therefrom; or what the department may think a deviation, is promptly dealt with in correspondence with the company.

The fact that no policyholder has ever lost a dollar through the failure of a regular Canadian Life Company is evidence that the Insurance Act is a vital force in Canada.

The Sun Life of Canada is, of course, under the supervision of the Canadian Government and the Insurance Department, and although not the oldest company, it yet can well claim to be the leading Canadian company, as a glance at the Government Report shows. In 1904, it led the twenty other Canadian companies in the following important items, Premium Income, Total Cash Income, Excess of Income over Expenditure and Amount of New Policies Paid For.

The Sun Life of Canada, has the vitality that, I may say, is characteristic of Canada itself, and is managed with care, making, every possible gain for the exclusive benefit and use of its policyholders. Funds are closely invested, not by Committee but by the whole Board of Directors: Objection by one director to an investment vetoes it—unanimity is the rule. No bank funds can be drawn without the signature of three directors. And its auditors are chartered accountants entirely independent of the Company, and the Government Inspector personally examine every individual security.

The Trust in this Company is administered by a very competent board of business men.

Yours faithfully,
R. MACAULAY,
Managing Director.

E. A. PYLE,
General Agent.

The Susquehanna Waters.

A valuable addition to our knowledge of the Susquehanna drainage basin will be found in two publications recently issued by U. S. Geological Survey, which contain the results of extended investigations on this stream and its tributaries.

Commercially the Susquehanna basin is the largest and most important drainage area in the north Atlantic States. The headwaters of this river system on the elevated plateau which separates the waters flowing southward and eastward into the Atlantic streams from those flowing northward and westward into the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi.

Geographicallly ths watershed lies in three physiographic divisions; the Allegheny, the Appalachian Valley, and the Piedmont Plateau. The total area of the basis is 27,400 square miles, comprising 21,060 square miles in Pennsylvania, or about 47 per cent, of the area of the state; 60,080 square miles in New York, or 13 per cent of the area of the State; and 260 square miles, or about 2 per cent of the state of Maryland.

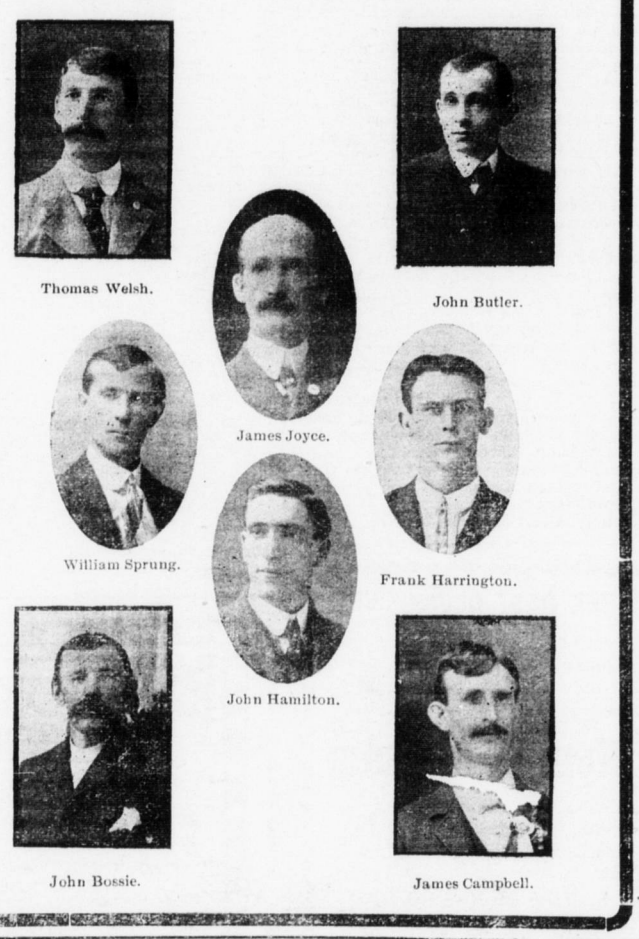
One of the papers mentioned is entitled "Hydrygraphy of Susquehanna River Drainage Basin," and has been so prepared as to be of use to the lay man as well as the engineer, providing for the former a comprehensive view of the conditions in the area, and supplying the engineer with data for making estimates in hydraulic investigations. In view of the fact that the power resources of this basin are so little developed, the discussion of water powers and the tables of elevation and developed horse power are most interesting and valuable. This report is the joint work of Messrs. John C. Hoyt and Robert E. Anderson of Hydrographic Branch of the Survey.

The second paper is entitled "The Quality of the Water in the Susquehanna River Basin," and contains numerous analyses of the water in the main stream and many of its tributaries. The portions devoted to the pollution of streams by mine wastes are especially interesting. It is doubtful if a stream polluted with mine wastes could be satisfactorily employed as a source of domestic water supply, but the Susquehanna is so befouled with sewage that it could not be used in its raw state for household purposes, even if no mine drainages were turned into it. Mr. H. O. Leighton, the author of the report, shown by a series of chemical analyses that the water is actually more free from organic matter at the lower end of Wyoming Valley than at the upper and this condition is traceable to a large amount of acid mine refuse which is turned into the stream. We find also that the precipitation of immense quantities of sewage matter and coal dust into the river eventually will fill up the channel along certain reaches. The compiler, while speaking of the waters of this valley, says: "Bennett Branch and Driftwood Branch flow into Sinnamahoning Creek, which, in turn, empties into West Branch of Susquehanna River at Keating. The towns of Tyler, Caledonia, and Bennezett, located on Bennett Branch, all secure good potable water from this stream. The samples tested gave a neutral re-action were low in solids and incrusants, and moderately low in chlorine. This is also true of the water supply of Emporium, on Driftwood Branch, and Driftwood, on Sinnamahoning Creek."

It is probable that the Susquehanna, especially that portion below the West Branch, is chiefly valuable as an agent of sewage disposal. It would be impossible, with the present large population upon the drainage area, to render the stream fit for domestic use, and therefore it may as well receive city sewage up to a certain limit.

These papers which are known as Water Supply and Irrigation papers Nos. 108 and 109, may be obtained free of charge upon application to the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

EIGHT OF THE NINE VICTIMS OF KEYSTONE POWDER EXPLOSION.



RICHARD J. LLOYD DEAD

Richard J. Lloyd, aged 61 years, proprietor of the Exchange H otel at this place, died suddenly this (Thursday) morning, after an illness of two weeks. His sudden death will be a great surprise to his friends. The date of funeral will be announced upon the arrival of his sisters.

The Dead Men.

The PRESS, after considerable trouble, has secured photos of the Keystone powder victims and publish the same to-day. We regret the omission of Mr. Murphy's picture, which was omitted by one of those preplexing blunders bound to creep in when we are hustling too much.

Accident to Thos. Gilmartin.

Special to the Press.

CAMERON, PA., Dec. 6, 1905.

Mr. Thomas Gilmartin, a prominent citizen, who resides one mile east of this place, was on Tuesday afternoon injured while walking on the P. & E R. R., track. He fell upon the iron rails striking on his side; seriously injured. He seems completely paralyzed. Messages were sent to Austin, Renovo and St. Marys summoning his sons home. Two of his sons are in the employ of P. & E. R. R.

Marriage of Chas. T. Logan and Miss Cecil Rogers.

Mr. Charles T Logan quietly stole the march on his friends, being married at Binghamton, N. Y, on Wednesday, to Miss Cecil Rogers, a young lady well known here, where she has visited every summer for several years. We hope to give the particulars in our next issue. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Logan and Miss Mame Logan, were present at the wedding.

H. W. Martindale's Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

The Commercial Hotel, at Medix Run, owned and conducted by H. W. Martindale, was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning, many of the boarders losing their clothing. The land lady lost $200 in money and her clothing. The loss on buildiug is placed at $10,000 upon which Mr. Martindale carried $4,400 insurance. He was in Emporium at the time of the fire.

Slightly Improved.

Frank McManigal, who was seriously injured two weeks ago and taken to Williamsport Hospital, is slightly improved, although still in a dangerous condition. His wife is with him.

The President's Message.

The PRESS publishes the President's message in this issue, upon the convening of Congress. It is an able document and should be preserved.

Nicely Furnished Rooms.

Nicely furnished rooms, with bath, to right parties, for three gentlemen, or man and wife. Apply to Mrs. Dr. Bardwell. 36-tf.

FIRE SALE every evening at Murry & Coppersmith's.

In Memory of the Men Who Lost Their Lives in the Explosion At the Keystone Powder Works, Monday, Nov. 27th, 1905.

It was on Monday morning,
And brightly shown the sun,
Upon the goodly people
In the town of Emporium,
No trouble did disturb their minds,
No danger did they fear,
As they took up their daily tasks,
Not dreaming death was near.

The boys up at the Keystone plant,
Were working side by side,
With kindly words and willing hands,
The hours did swiftly glide.
A finer band of working men,
Could not with ease be found,
They were all honest, brave and true,
And a credit to our town.

But death's dread angel hovered near,
To summon these good men,
To meet their doom by dynamite,
As the village clock struck ten;
No chance had they to speak or pray,
Or bid their friends farewell,
And clasp their dear ones to their hearts,
Their last kind words to tell.

And when the great explosion came,
Our hearts were filled with woe,
For then we knew some precious ones,
In death had been laid low.
To fragments were their bodies rent,
And scattered to the winds,
Alas! it was a fearful way,
For them to meet their end.

We will miss each kindly face,
At home and on the street,
And father, mother, wife and child,
No more their loved ones greet,
But day by day ano earnest prayers,
Unto Our Lord are given,
That they have found a resting place,
With the angels up in heaven.

JOHN F. SULLIVAN.

The Lyric Glee Club.

The male quartette, which with Miss Doyle, reader, constitutes the Lyric Glee Club, compares favorably with the best quartettes that have appeared in Emporium in recent years The individual quality and nice blending of their voices and their expressive rendering of a choice and varied repertoire, were elements in an entertainment which delighted a large Star Course audience in at the opera house last Friday evening.

Miss Doyle has a thorough command of the Irish dialect. Her readings in that line, including one of the Dooley classics, were rendered with characteristic Hibernian warmth and sprightliness.

More Attractive.

The greatest of all great Buffalo Department stores, Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., have something new to tell the PRESS readers in this issue. All readers of this paper, are advised to visit this wonderland during the holiday season. It will pay you to remember.

Open Evenings This Week.

The store of Murry & Coppersmith Co., wil be open evenings this week to sell the goods damaged by the late fire. Some good bargains in store for you. Don't fail to call if you want anything in this line.

The Observer.

The Observer ventures to suggest that when the Business Men's Club reopens its doors, it ought to make a change in its constitution, eliminating its bar. This suggestion is made from the standpoint of one who is convinced that social drinking in all its forms should be discouraged and curtailed as much as possible. This view is not inconsistent with the views formerly expressed by the Observer on the subject of the now defunct Subway Tavern. That futile experiment did at least represent an honest desire on the part of its sponsors to diminish the evils of drunkenness. But does any such philanthropic intent lie behind the bar of the Business Men's Club? The Club has not been a place of public entertainment; its provisions were not made to meet the demands of public patronage, but solely those of its own members and invited guests. Any moral and philanthropic purpose for which the Club may stand, must therefore terminate upon its own membership. It may be that the bar was introduced out of a laudable desire on the part of a majority of its members to rescue themselves from the temptations and degradation which lurk within ordinary saloons. But is it not a reflection upon the personnel of the Club to imply, as this supposition does, that the bulk of its membership is of the class that needs rescuing from public saloons and bar-rooms?

We must therefore dismiss the hypothesis of self intended philanthropy, and fall back upon the more obvious and prosaic supposition that the bar exists solely for the plain and direct and immediate quenching of imperious thirst in the throats of a majority, or at least of an insistent minority, of its members. The point which the Observer wishes to make is, that the Club bar represents a form of social drinking, a peculiarly gratuitous form, in fact; and that it should therefore be abolished. If it could be made to appear that the Club is an Institute for the Prevention and Cure of Inebriety, and that the bar is an indispensable part of its therapeutical equipment; there would be nothing to say except to express sympathy for the afflictions of the patients, with the hope that the chosen line of treatment might result in the desired cure. But the Club has not so advertised itself. We must regard its bar simply as a provision for social drinking, and therefore to be discontenanced.

It is said that there is a rule of the Club forbidding treating. This is so far good. But what is to hinder a number of members from lining up at the bar together and swallowing in social simultaneity the drinks of which each one pays for his own? Of course, no member is under obligation to patronize the bar. But the presence of the bar must certainly prove a source of constant temptation to any young man who is a daily frequenter of the Club. For one young man whom the Club may save from grosser habits of drunkenness, there are likely to be ten to whom the Club provides the first easy steps in the path of dissipation.

There are a number of men of the highest character and reputation who belong to the Club. It is safe to assume that the bar exists in answer to no demand of theirs. They may consent to it, or even justify it, on the ground that there is demand for it; but the demand is not their own. But why should they wish to enter into intimate social relations with those who insistently demand a bar?

The time is certainly opportune for agitating the question of having the Club abandon its bar. This is a matter which concerns the community, and not merely the Club itself. It has been said that the Club cannot survive without a bar. If that be true, it is a sad commentary upon the morality and social life of Emporium.

Chicken Supper.

The ladies of West Creek will serve a chicken supper at the residence of N. A. Ostrum, Saturday evening, Dec. 9th. The public cordially invited, Ice cream will also be served.

Quietly Married.

Mr. William Farrell, of Sinnamahoning, and Miss Muriel Swartz, of Emporium, quietly gave their friends the slip last Saturday and went to Olean, where they were quietly married.

Dr. Mead's Dental Rooms.

Dr. Mead's dental rooms will be located in the rooms over A. F. Vogt's store, about Jan. 1st. The Dr's loss in the late fire has so disarranged his business that it will require some time to get in shape.

FIRE SALE every evening at Murry & Coppersmith's.

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, Fair, SATURDAY, Fair
SUNDAY, Rain.

ASSETS

First National Bank,

EMPORIUM, PA.

At the close of business December 6th, 1905.

$758,238,35.

Every individual who is desirous of laying aside something for a "rainy day," should open an account with this bank.

Man About Town.

THANKSGIVING EPISODE—"THE HUNK."

The shades of night were falling low,
As stumbling up the streets did go,
Singing loud, Hi Le, Hi Lo!
A Hunk.

His eyes were dim, his breath was strong,
He staggered up against the throng,
But merrily he rolled along,
The Hunk.

Put on the brakes the people said,
He'll tumble down and smash his head,
Take him to the city shed,
The Hunk.

But the fellow with unsteady stride,
Quick beneath his coat did hide,
A bottle of McDonald's pride,
The Hunk.

He pawed the air with giants fists,
And everything but the air he missed
But wanted to fight all on the list,
The Hunk.

On Salt Run he had a job,
Removing corn from off the cob,
He wasn't there for them to rob,
The Hunk.

Struggling along the appian way,
When the crowd was getting most too gay,
He fell in the mud and there he lay,
The Hunk.

They raised him up, when on his feet,
He produced the bottle and wanted to treat,
But they swiped the booze so nice and neat,
From the Hunk.

That night on the bridge, near Howard's store,
The natives were wakened by a terrible snore
They thought an explosion had come once more.
The Hunk,

His nose was bulged, his face all blood,
His hair and clothes bespattered with mud,
He simply rolled over and shifted his cud.
The Hunk.

Holiday goods are showing fine.

Turkeys will be cheap and there will be plenty of sauce. Mike Hogan has ordered a car load of prunes.

Go into Henry Zarps, look wise and ask him to show you some Grecian statuary. He has 'em.

A scientific party sent out by the government, has been exploring the mountains near the Calder Brick Works the past month. They are after fossils and pre-historic relics. Last week they were attracted by an unusual sound coming from the bowels of the earth. By blasting and digging in the side of the mountain they found the skeleton of a Dyocinas, an animal that lived one million years ago, and was larger than nine elephants. Lying underneath his liver, in a complete petrified state, they found one hundred three year old steers, all blowing their horns.

The organist in one of our churches the other night asked a brother who was sitting near, if he would like a "sonata before going into supper," "Well," he said, "I don't care, I had a couple on my way down and I liked them very much."

Parker Jackson says he has had his ups and downs since he joined the church—mostly downs. He says he has skirmished around for chickens and watermelons, swore, got drunk, shot craps and turned Jack from the bottom dealing seven up, but he thanks the Lord he has never forgot his religion.

Uncle Peter Beattie says a man's foresight might be all right, but it don't stop a fellow from getting hit in the back. He says Lincoln, Harrison, Garfield and McKinley, have their faces on bank notes, but for his part he would rather have his hands on them. He says the young men now-a-days don't stick to one thing long enough. They should consider the postage stamp, that sticks until it gets there.

A gentleman at the East End the other night answered his door bell, when a man handed him a package with leaves and buds sticking out of the top, asking him to give it to his cook. The cook having retired, he took it to the kitchen, filled a dish pan half full of water, putting the base of the package into the water and left it. The next morning, going into the kitchen, he heard the cook using sulphuric language. By the powers of Moll Hogan's cat, says she, I can lick the man that put my new hat in the water.

There is an old hunter on the Portage that takes no stock in the new fangled guns—uses the old smoothbore and always salts his bullets. He says his gun will kill at such a long distance that in warm weather, especially, if he didn't salt the bullets the game would spoil before he reached it.

GASSAWAY.

Rev. O. S. Metzler will receive applications for janitor of the First M. E Church. Apply at once.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Can't Do Without It.

"It seems to me," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that Dr. Goodman lays rather too much stress on the idea that we should divorce ourselves from anthropomorphism. It may be all right to preach what he does in a general way, but the anthropomorphic sentiment is still very dear to a great many people."

"I know it," replied her hostess as she toyed with the diamond-studded paper cutter. "There's a woman lives right on this street that goes to the drug store and gets it on the quiet nearly every day."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Tally Sticks.

An old time way of proving one's right to the payment of money loaned was by tally sticks. A plain stick was used, and when a man loaned a sum a stick was broken and the creditor and debtor each took a part. When the time for payment came the man who had the stick which fitted exactly to the stick held by the creditor received the money. Two sticks never break exactly in the same shape, so there was never any dispute about who had a right to the money.

Educator's Pun.

Dr. Thwing, president of the Western Reserve university, is credited with a clever mot in connection with the recent horse show in New York. In company with another educator he visited the show one evening and his friend remarked that it seemed more of a dress exhibition than one of equine excellence. "In other words," said Dr. Thwing, "it is a clothesline instead of a horse rein."

Where the Dentist Erred.

The Centralia dentist was examining a young lady's teeth. When she took the chair she said: "Now, don't hurt me." "All right, little girl," said the dentist. She flew mad in an instant and said: "Don't call me little girl!" "Excuse me," said the dentist, "I would not have called you a little girl if I had looked you in the mouth first."—Kansas City Journal.

Crowded Prisons.

Italian prisons got so full this year that the government had to resort to royal clemency to some of the occupants, in order to make room for delinquents crowded out. A decree was issued last August, and since then 1,536 prisoners have been pardoned and 3,072 have had their sentences reduced.

And That's a Fact.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel," remarked the young man who was afflicted with the quotation habit.

"Possibly," rejoined the practical maid, "but it doesn't separate much congealed aqua pura when compared with a diamond ring."—Chicago Daily News.

Red and Green Rain.

"Colored rain," in the shape of millions of little red, green and yellow insects, fell recently at Angers, France. The phenomenon lasted for several hours, and so numerous were the insects that they choked the water pipes in the town and were shoveled up in the streets by the cartload.

Optimistic View.

He—The doctor tells me that poor Hyer is dying by inches.

She—Oh, he'll probably live quite a number of years yet.

"Why do you think so?"

"He's so awfully tall."—Chicago Daily News.

Not Much Remaining.

Wayside William—It sez in de Weekly Lookin' Glass dat cutaway coats is all de go now on Fift' avenue.

Tattered Tommy—You're right in de swim, den; yours is most all cut away.—N. Y. Sun.

Ups and Downs.

"Why," asked the senior partner, "have you marked this mahogany table down?"

"Because," explained the junior member of the firm, "it is scratched up."—Chicago Daily News.

In Society.

A somebody is anybody who is envied by everybody who is nobody.

A nobody is everybody who is ignored by anybody who is somebody.—Town Topics.

Not Enough Chopping.

"Dar's too much advice," said Uncle Eben. "Dar's too many people dat kin tell you jes' how to sharpen er ax an' not enough choppin' wood."—Washington Star.

DIED IN FIRE.

Nine Men Lose Their Lives While Asleep.

IN A HOUSEBOAT.

Only One of the Ten Men on Board the Boat Escaped--A Disaster on an Alabama River.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 2.—Nine persons whose names are not yet known, occupying a pull boat on Middle river, which runs between the Tensas and Alabama rivers, burned to death Friday in a fire which destroyed the boat.

Sidney Wheat, the negro steward, was the only survivor of ten men who lived on the craft. Wheat escaped death by being awake owing to illness. The crackling of burning timbers warning him in time, he jumped into the river and escaped just as the boat collapsed. Stewart & Butt, of Mobile, who owned the boat, say there had been no steam on her for three days. They are at a loss to account for the burning of the vessel.

According to Wheat's story the nine men were dumped into a roaring furnace while some of them were asleep. They were roasted alive. The boat was used by men who were engaged in getting logs out of narrow places for rafting purposes. It was constructed something similar to a dredge boat and had a structure for sheltering the machinery and an apartment in which the crew lived.

The fire had evidently been burning some time when Wheat was awakened. He says he rushed in and yelled to the others to get out as fast as they could, as the boat was burning. He does not know whether any of the men heard him. He leaped from the vessel into the river and a moment later the vessel collapsed, precipitating the other men into the blazing hull.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS REVOLT.

A Mutiny of Two Regiments of Dragoons Is Reported—All Cossacks to be Mobilized.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Eydtkuhnen, on the eastern frontier of East Prussia, says that the Eighth regiment of Russian dragoons in the adjacent town of Welkoweszk, Russian Poland, has been in a state of mutiny since Thursday, threatening death to the officers unless the pay of the men is raised.

The Lokal Anzeiger also prints a dispatch from Warsaw saying that a regiment of dragoons at Ostroleka, Poland, has mutinied.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—The guards posted at Tsarskoe-Selo Thursday night and Friday morning numbered 250.

All kinds of rumors are current, including the assertion that one of the grand dukes is involved in a conspiracy against the emperor, but none of them can be verified. It only seems certain that no reliance can be placed even on the guard regiments. Arrested soldiers are seen every day, escorted by their comrades with drawn swords.

The emperor has abolished martial law in Poland.

St. Petersburg is swarming with Cossacks, the only troops against whom there is not suspicion of disaffection.

It is understood that the whole Cossack forces of the empire, some 450,000, will be mobilized.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Business Conditions Were Never More Favorable than at Present.

New York, Dec. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Business conditions certainly warrant a day of gratitude this year more than ever before. In many industries it was difficult to take time for a holiday without falling further beyond orders and increasing complaints of importunate purchasers. An idea of the volume of trade in November is shown by a daily average of bank exchanges that exceeded last year's figures by 4 per cent., which in turn surpassed all previous monthly records. Christmas trade opens with a volume that promises to eclipse all earlier records.

Manufacturing plants make most satisfactory returns, despite the high level of prices for raw materials and inadequate transporting facilities. Railway earnings for November were 6.5 per cent. larger than a year ago.

Failures this week in the United States are 203, against 245 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 32, against 29 last year.

Were Killed by Carbonic Acid Gas.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Thomas Dancry and wife were found dead yesterday and their 15-year-old daughter unconscious. The latter was revived and will recover. Death was due to carbonic acid gas poisoning.

Police Killed Five Rioters.

Georgetown, Demerara, Dec. 2.—A strike of wharf laborers which is in progress here assumed a very serious aspect Friday when the police were compelled to fire on a riotous mob. Five of the rioters were killed. Later in the day the rioters attacked the governor's house.

Town Swept by Fire.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 2.—Practically the entire business portion of the town of Arcadia, Fla., was destroyed by fire which started early Friday morning. Loss $250,000.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE

That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Will Cure Rheumatism.

"People can cure themselves of a good many common ailments at a very small cost if they go about it the right way," said Mr. Hoar, recently. "For instance, I have just cured myself of a very painful disease. I might have begun to treat it sooner, that's all the mistake I made in the matter. But I found the root of the difficulty and I picked out the right remedy without the aid of a doctor.

"It was really all in my blood. I first felt a twinge in my left foot and ankle in the middle of last January, following exposure to cold. I realized I had rheumatism and I knew that really comes from bad blood. Cold simply develops it. Then my hands and feet were cold and clammy even in hot weather, and numb a great part of the time. I concluded that my blood was thin and poor and the circulation sluggish.

"After a time my feet and ankles swelled so badly that I could only tie my shoes half way up. My legs swelled terribly and I could walk only a short distance before giving out completely.

"When I read of the cures of all kinds of blood diseases, that had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I was convinced that they were just the remedy for my case, and so it proved. I could see that they were benefiting me before I had quite used up the first box. The improvement was decidedly marked after I had taken two boxes. Three more boxes restored my hands and feet and legs to natural size and feeling and then I stopped taking medicine and have since been perfectly well."

Mr. F. LeRoy Hoar lives at No. 132 Constitution street, Bristol, R. I. Any one can get convincing evidence that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured anæmia, rheumatism, erysipelas and other serious diseases of the blood by simply writing to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

THE BEST COUGH CURE

Many a lonesome and expensive trip to Florida, California or the Adirondacks has been saved by the use of

Kemp's Balsam

the best cough cure. If this great remedy will not cure the cough, no medicine will, and then all hope rests in a change of climate—but try Kemp's Balsam first.

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

MEDICAL MENTION.

Swedish physicians say whistling will do much toward the development of a robust physical frame.

A silver solution, called collangol, has been used successfully in Germany in the treatment of appendicitis.

There were only four deaths per 1,000 among the children who passed through the late Dr. Barnardo's hands.

The sanitary influence of the eucalyptus tree is said to render native-born Australians immune to cancer.

Ammonia vapor has been discovered to be the best disinfectant for use in cases of cholera or diphtheria. It will free a room from germs in two hours.

The international Italian "King Humbert prize" of 2,500 francs for the most important contribution to orthopedic surgery has been awarded to Dr. Oscar Culpins of Heidelberg.

One of the speakers at the tuberculosis congress in Paris maintained that parents suffering from consumption should not be allowed to keep their children. Another suggested that all domestic animals should be made immune with tuberculine.

When Commissioner Garfield went to the Chicago packers and asked permission to inspect their books, the condition was made that no information he might obtain therefrom would be used in court proceedings against them.

Mr Garfield gave this pledge, it is stated, and the packers allowed him to study their business in all its details from the inside.

Now, it is announced, the results of his study have been turned over to the government department of justice to be employed in legal prosecution of the packers.

Commissioner Garfield would not have ventured to give the pledge that was demanded by the packers without instructions from Washington. He pledged, not his own word, but the government's. It is not his good faith, but the government's, that is in question now.

The Journal has no concern for the packers, except as they are citizens of Chicago. If it can be proved that they are guilty of engaging in a conspiracy in restraint of trade, they ought to be punished.

But their guilt, if they are guilty, must be fairly proved. They must be given a square deal.

Since the government has elevated its vision to such a height as to overlook the nest of defiant criminal trusts in New Jersey, almost within the shadow of the capitol dome, in order to fasten itself a thousand miles away upon Chicago, the government and the President cannot be too careful to avoid suspicion that they are more anxious to prosecute western offenders than offenders in the east.

Some of the methods already employed in this case have not been particularly distinguished for decency. When the government breaks into a man's house and steals his private papers, when it drags the wives of packing-house employes into court and puts them under heavy bonds, it is hardly dignified, not to say honorable, nor even respectable.—From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 6, 1905.

POPULAR SCENIC ROUTE.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Condensed Time Table in Effect June 4, 1905.

READ DOWN. READ UP.

Sunday Only	Week Days.					STATIONS.	Daily	Week Days.			
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	P. M
5 18		8 18	11 18	5 18	.....	Lv.....Addison.....Ar	10 13		4 43	8 50	
6 00		9 00	12 00	6 00	.....	.....Knoxville.....	9 30		4 00	8 06	
6 14		9 17	12 14	6 14	.....	.....Westfield	9 17		3 47	7 55	
6 47		9 47	12 47	6 47	.....	....Gaines Junction....	8 41		3 11	7 25	
		10 00	1 00		.....	Ar. { Galeton,. } Lv	8 23			7 14	
7 00		10 20	5 00	7 00	.....	Lv. { Galeton,. } Ar	8 30		2 00	7 07	
7 40		11 00	5 40		.....	.....Cross Fork Junc...	7 39			6 23	
8 00		11 20	6 02		.....	.....Hulls.....	7 18			6 02	
8 20		11 40	6 20		.....	.....Wharton..... ...	6 56			5 40	
		12 15			.....	.... Sinnamahoning....				5 00	
		12 20			.....	.....Driftwood.				4 52	
		1 02			.....	.....Medix Run.....				4 08	
		1 25			.....	.....Tyler				3 42	
		1 51			.....	.....Penfield.....				3 33	
		2 00			.....	.....DuBois.....				3 00	
		P. M.	P. M.								
P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.			P.M	A.M	P.M
8 20		11 45	6 20		.....	.....Wharton.....	6 56			5 20	1110	
8 29		12 00	6 29		.....	.....Costello.....	6 44			5 08	1058	
8 38		12 15			.....	Ar { Austin } Lv	6 35			5 00	1050	
		1 00	6 38	8 00	.....	Lv { Austin } Ar				3 10	950	8 05
		2 00	7 05	8 45	.....	.... Keating Summit....	A. M.			2 20	910	7 40
		P. M.		A. M.								
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.		P. M.		
		8 30	3 30		.....	.....Wellsville.....	8 06	2 46		5 40		
		8 58	3 52		.....	.....Genesee.....	7 41	2 18		4 40		
		9 09	4 01		.....	....West Bingham,.....	7 30	2 06				
		9 27	4 15		.....	.... Newfield Junction..	7 13	1 50				
		10 10	4 55		.....	..... Galeton	6 30	1 05				
								P. M.		P. M.		
		11 05	6 25		.....	...Cross Fork Junc	7 30			5 40		
		11 55	7 10		.....	..... Cross Fork	6 30			4 40		

CONNECTIONS.

Additional trains leave Galeton at 8:15 a. m. and 6:25 p. m., arriving at Ansonia at 9:21 a.m. and 7:00 p. m.

Returning leave Ansonia at 9:35 a. m., and 8:30 p. m., arriving at Galeton at 10:09 a. m., and 9:05 p. m.

At Driftwood with P. R. R.
At DuBois with B. R. & P. Ry.
At Keating Summit with B. & A. V. Div. of Pennsylvania R. R.
At Ansonia with N.Y.C.& H R. R. for all points north and south.
At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. Ry., Union Station.
At Genesee with N. Y & Pa., Ry. Union Station.
At Addison with Erie R. R., Union Station.
At Wellsville with Erie R. R. for points east and west.
At Sinnamahoning with P. R. R.—P. & E. Div.

M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass Ag't., Galeton, Pa. W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt., Galeton, Pa.
E. A. NIEL, Traffic Mgr. Buffalo, N.Y. C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Mgr. Buffalo, N. Y.

TIME TABLE No. 27.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect May 27th, 1901.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	10	8	4	6	2
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Port Allegany,.. Lv.	3 15	.....	7 05	.....	11 36
Coleman,.....	*3 23	.....	∞	.....	*11 41
Burtville,.....	*3 30	.....	7 18	.....	11 47
Roulette,.....	3 40	.....	7 28	.....	11 55
Knowlton's,.....	*3 45	.....	∞	.....	*11 59
Mina,.....	3 59	.....	7 35	.....	12 05
Olmsted,.....	*4 05	.....	*7 38	.....	*12 09
Hammonds,.....	∞	.....	∞	.....	*12 18
Coudersport. { Ar.	4 20	A. M.	7 45	.....	12 15
{ Lv.		6 10		6 00	1 00
North Coudersport,	.....	*6 15	.....	∞	*1 05
Frink's,.....	.....	6 25	.....	*6 .	12
Colesburg,.....	.....	*6 40	.....	*6 17	. 20
Seven Bridges,.....	.....	*6 45	.....	*6 21	*1 26
Raymonds's,.....	.....	*7 00	.....	*6 30	1 35
Gold,.....	.....	7 05	.....	6 36	1 41
Newfield,.....	.....	∞	.....		1 45
Newfield Junction,..	.....	7 37	.....	6 43	1 50
Perkins,.....	.....	*7 40	.....	*6 48	*1 53
Carpenter's,.....	.....	7 46	.....	∞	*1 57
Crowell's,.....	.....	7 50	.....	*6 53	*2 01
Ulysses,..... Ar.	.....	8 05	.....	7 05	2 10
	.....	A. M.	.....		P. M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	1	5	3		
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....	.....
Ulysses,.....Lv.	7 20	2 25	9 10	.....	.....
Crowell's,.....	*7 27	*2 32	* 9 19	.....	.....
Carpenter's,.....	∞	*2 34	* 9 22	.....	.....
Perkins,.....	*7 32	*2 37	* 9 25	.....	.....
Newfield Junction,.....	7 37	2 42	9 32	.....	.....
Newfield,.....	*7 41	2 46	∞	.....	.....
Gold,.....	7 44	2 49	9 40	.....	.....
Raymond's,.....	*7 49	2 54	* 9 47	.....	.....
Seven Bridges,.....	*8 01	*3 06	*10 02	.....	.....
Colesburg,.....	*8 04	3 09	*10 10	.....	.....
Frink's,.....	*8 12	*3 17	*10 20	.....	.....
North Coudersport,.....	∞	*3 26	*10 35	.....	.....
Coudersport,..... Ar.	8 25	3 30	10 45	.....	.....
{ Lv.	8 28	6 00	1 20	.....	.....
	∞	∞	∞		
Hammonds,.....	*8 33	*6 05	*1 31	.....	.....
Olmsted,.....	8 37	6 10	1 37	.....	.....
Knowlton's,.....	∞	*6 17	∞	.....	.....
Roulette,.....	8 47	6 21	1 51	.....	.....
Burtville,.....	8 54	6 28	2 01	.....	.....
Coleman,.....	∞	*6 34	∞	.....	.....
Port Allegany,.....	9 08	6 40	2 25	.....	.....

(*) Flag stations. (∞) Trains do not stop
(.) Telegraph offices. Train Nos. 3 and 10 will carry passengers. Tains 8 and 10 do.
Trains run on Eastern Standard Time.
Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y for points north and south. At B. & S. Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. north for Wellsville, south for Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn's R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE Gen'l Supt.
Coudersport, Pa.

•POLKA•DOT•CANS•

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT.

Important Memorandum.—The painter is the most important factor in painting. A job complete, done by a good painter, with the best quality of paint, costing say $60.00 ($40.00 labor, $20.00 paint), will last five years. The same paint applied by a dauber ($20.00 labor, $20.00 paint) will last only two years. Thus the "per-year-cost" of the good painter's job is $12.00—the poor painter's, $20.00.

'Above all, USE GOOD PAINT!

The oil! linseed oil! Just pure linseed is the "life"—the one great requisite of good paint for which there is no substitute—and the *sure* way to get the pure, fresh linseed oil is to buy the oil and

Kinloch REG'D U.S. PAT. OFF. HOUSE PAINT

separately. *For every gallon of Kinloch Paint buy one gallon of linseed oil.* This makes two gallons of paint, ready for use. You then *know* that the paint you're putting on your house is alive—"the genuine oil is in it," and paint is not paint unless it contains 50% of really pure oil. We will further explain the virtues of Kinloch Paint if you will call and see us.

FOR SALE BY

HURTEAU & FORBES

KINLOCH PAINT COMPANY ST. LOUIS.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Popular Bakery,

FRESH BREAD, PIES, FANCY CAKES, ICE CREAM, NUT

CONFECTIONERY

Daily Delivery.

All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by R. C. Dodson, Druggist, Emporium, Pa.

Who is Your Clothier?

If it's R. SEGER & CO,. you are getting the right kind of merchandise. There is no small or grand deception practiced in their store. Sustained success demonstrates that there is "growth in truth" in the retailing of

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE CLOTHING AT POPULAR PRICES.

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Three minutes WALK from the Reading Terminal.
Five minutes WALK from the Penn'a R. R. Depot.
European Plan $1.00 per day and upwards.
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OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDY'S PILE Suppository

D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they 'fo all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." Price, 50 Cents. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson.

Madam French Female Dean's Pills.

A safe, certain relief for Suppressed Menstruation. Never known to fail. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or money Refunded. Sent prepaid for $1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free. UNITED MEDICAL CO., BOX 74, LANCASTER PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.

DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS,

Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. $1.00 per box.

Sold by R. C. Dodson, druggist.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

Foley's Kidney Cure

makes kidneys and bladder right.

The Place to Buy Cheap

—IS AT—

J. F. PARSONS'

LADIES

DR. LaFRANCO'S COMPOUND.

Safe, speedy regulator; 25 cents. Druggists or mail. Booklet free. DR. LaFRANCO, Philadelphia, Pa.

BANNER SALVE

the most healing salve in the world.

Foley's Kidney Cure

makes kidneys and bladder right

Kodol DYSPEPSIA CURE

DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT

The $1.00 bottle contains 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

PREPARED ONLY AT THE LABORATORY OF

E. C. DeWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Makes Recommendations for What He Considers Important Legislation.

RAILROAD RATES FIRST TOPIC

Would Materially Increase the Powers of Interstate Commerce Commission.

LIFE INSURANCE QUESTION

Sees Good and Evil in Labor Unions ---Asks for Immediate Appropriations for Panama Canal, and Promises Report of Board of Engineers and Recommendations Later---Other Matters.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The annual message of President Roosevelt was read in both houses of congress to-day. It is a document of some 24,000 words, and contains recommendations for much important legislation.

The subject of federal supervision of corporations, and especially railroad corporations, is the first subject treated of by the president, and to it he gives the greatest amount of attention. After speaking of the general prosperity of the country, and the power of the corporations for good or evil in connection with the nation's prosperity, he says:

So long as the finances of the nation are kept upon an honest basis, no other question of internal economy with which the congress has the power to deal begins to approach in importance the matter of endeavoring to secure proper industrial conditions under which the individuals—and especially the great corporations—doing an interstate business are to act. The makers of our national constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the general government. The arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even then overwhelming. But they are far stronger to-day, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the national government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the congress. If this proves impossible, it will certainly be necessary ultimately to confer in fullest form such power upon the national government by a proper amendment of the constitution. It would obviously be unwise to endeavor to secure such an amendment until it is certain that the result cannot be obtained under the constitution as it now is. The laws of the congress and of the several states hitherto, as passed upon by the courts, have resulted more often in showing that the states have no power in the matter than that the national government has power; so that there at present exists a very unfortunate condition of things, under which these great corporations doing an interstate business occupy the position of subjects without a sovereign, neither any state government nor the national government having effective control over them. Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

Present Laws Inadequate.

It has been a misfortune that the national laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited, and have in part in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. Events have shown that it is not possible adequately to secure the enforcement of any law of this kind by incessant appeal to the courts. The department of justice has for the last four years devoted more attention to the enforcement of the anti-trust legislation than to anything else. Much has been accomplished; particularly marked has been the moral effect of the prosecutions; but it is increasingly evident that there will be a very insufficient beneficial result in the way of economic change. The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public—as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition. Of these abuses, perhaps the chief, although by no means the only one, is overcapitalization—generally itself the result of dishonest promotion—because of the myriad evils it brings in its train; for such overcapitalization often means an inflation that invites business panic; it always conceals the true relation of the profit earned to the capital actually invested, and it creates a burden of interest payments which is a fertile cause of improper reduction in or limitation of wages; it damages the small investor, discourages thrift, and encourages gambling and speculation; while perhaps worst of all is the trickiness and dishonesty which it implies—for harm to morals is worse than any possible harm to material interests, and the debauchery of politics and business by great dishonest corporations is far worse than any actual material evil they do the public. Until the national government obtains, in some manner which the wisdom of the congress may suggest, proper control over the big corporations engaged in interstate commerce—that is, over the great majority of the big corporations—it will be impossible to deal adequately with these evils.

Railroad Rate Regulation.

I am well aware of the difficulties of the legislation that I am suggesting, and of the need of temperate and cautious action in securing it. I should emphatically protest against improperly radical or hasty action. The first thing to do is to deal with the great corporations engaged in the business of interstate transportation. As I said in my message of December 6 last, the immediate and most pressing need, so far as legislation is concerned, is the enactment into law of some scheme to secure to the agents of the government such supervision and regulation of the rates charged by the railroads of the country engaged in interstate traffic as shall summarily and effectively prevent the imposition of unjust or unreasonable rates. It must include putting a complete stop to rebates in every shape and form. This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with moderation, caution and self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it can be effectively exercised when the need arises.

The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirmative and should be given to some administrative body created by the congress. If given to the present interstate commerce commission or to a reorganized interstate commerce commission, such commission should be made unequivocally administrative. I do not believe in the government interfering with private business more than is necessary. I do not believe in the government undertaking any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. But neither do I believe in the government flinching from overseeing any work when it becomes evident that abuses are sure to obtain therein unless there is governmental supervision. It is not my province to indicate the exact terms of the law which should be enacted; but I call the attention of the congress to certain existing conditions with which it is desirable to deal. In my judgment the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring upon some competent administrative body the power to decide, upon the case being brought before it, whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable and just, and if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust, then, after full investigation of the complaint, to prescribe the limit of rate beyond which it shall not be lawful to go—the maximum reasonable rate, as it is commonly called—this decision to go into effect within a reasonable time and to obtain from thence onward, subject to review by the courts. It sometimes happens at present, not that a rate is too high but that a favored shipper is given too low a rate. In such case the commission would have the right to fix this already established minimum rate as the maximum; and it would need only one or two such decisions by the commission to cure railroad companies of the practice of giving improper minimum rates. I call your attention to the fact that my proposal is not to give the commission power to initiate or originate rates generally, but to regulate a rate already fixed or originated by the roads, upon complaint and after investigation. A heavy penalty should be exacted from any corporation which fails to respect an order of the commission. I regard this power to establish a maximum rate as being essential to any scheme of real reform in the matter of railway regulation. The first necessity is to secure it; and unless it is granted to the commission there is little use in touching the subject at all.

Rebates Really Blackmail.

Illegal transactions often occur under the forms of law. It has often occurred that a shipper has been told by a traffic officer to buy a large quantity of some commodity and then after it has been bought an open reduction is made in the rate to take effect immediately, the arrangement resulting to the profit of the one shipper and the one railroad and to the damage of all their competitors; for it must not be forgotten that the big shippers are at least as much to blame as any railroad in the matter of rebates. The law should make it clear so that nobody can fail to understand that any kind of commission paid on freight shipments, whether in this form or in the form of fictitious damages, or of a concession, a free pass, reduced passenger rate, or payment of brokerage, is illegal. It is worth while considering whether it would not be wise to confer on the government the right of civil action against the beneficiary of a rebate for at least twice the value of the rebate; this would help stop what is really blackmail. Elevator allowances should be stopped, for they have now grown to such an extent that they are demoralizing and are used as rebates.

The best possible regulation of rates would, of course, be that regulation secured by an honest agreement among the railroads themselves to carry out the law. Such a general agreement would, for instance, at once put a stop to the efforts of any one big shipper or big railroad to discriminate against or secure advantages over some rival; and such agreement would make the railroads themselves agents for enforcing the law. The power vested in the government to put a stop to agreements to the detriment of the public should, in my judgment, be accompanied by power to permit, under specified conditions and careful supervision, agreements clearly in the interest of the public. But, in my judgment, the necessity for giving this further power is by no means as great as the necessity for giving the commission or administrative body the other powers I have enumerated above; and it may well be inadvisable to attempt to vest this particular power in the commission or other administrative body until it already possesses and is exercising what I regard as by far the most important of all the powers I recommend—as indeed the vitally important power—that to fix a given maximum rate, which rate, after the lapse of a reasonable time, goes into full effect, subject to review by the courts.

All private car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges, and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission or some similar body so far as rates and agreements practically affecting rates are concerned. The private car owners and the owners of industrial railroads are entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation on their investment, but neither private cars nor industrial railroads nor spur tracks should be utilized as devices for securing preferential rates. A rebate in icing charges, or in mileage, or in a division of the rate for refrigerating charges is just as pernicious as a rebate in any other way. No lower rate should apply on goods imported than actually obtains on domestic goods from the American seaboard to destination except in cases where water competition is the controlling influence. There should be publicity of the accounts of common carriers; no common carrier engaged in interstate business should keep any books or memoranda other than those reported pursuant to law or regulation, and these books or memoranda should be open to the inspection of the government. Only in this way can violations or evasions of the law be surely detected. A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the national banks by the bank examiners; a few first-class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in preventing willful violations of the law. It would not be necessary for them to examine into the accounts of any railroad unless for good reasons they were directed to do so by the interstate commerce commission. It is greatly to be desired that some way might be found by which an agreement as to transportation within a state intended to operate as a fraud upon the federal interstate commerce laws could be brought under the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. At present it occurs that large shipments of interstate traffic are controlled by concessions on purely state business, which of course amounts to an evasion of the law. The commission should have power to enforce fair treatment by the great trunk lines of lateral and branch lines.

Immediate Action Urged.

I urge upon the congress the need of providing for expeditious action by the interstate commerce commission in all these matters, whether in regulating rates for transportation or for storing or for handling property or commodities in transit. The history of the cases litigated under the present commerce act shows that its efficacy has been to a great degree destroyed by the weapon of delay, almost the most formidable weapon in the hands of those whose purpose it is to violate the law.

The president asks for legislation compelling railroads to install block systems on their lines, and also calls the attention of congress to the excessive hours of labor of train service employes of the railroad companies are often subjected to. He recommends that a commission be appointed to study of employers' liability with the object of the enactment of a law covering the subject and applicable to all industries within the scope of the federal power.

The Labor Question.

The labor question is treated of at considerable length, and in this connection the president says:

There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power; but this does not justify a denial of the power any more than an improper exercise of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike. The remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be ex parte if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered. What is due notice must depend upon the facts of the case; it should not be used as a pretext to permit violation of law, or the jeopardizing of life or property. Of course this would not authorize the issuing of a restraining order or injunction in any case in which it is not already authorized by existing law.

I renew the recommendation I made in my last annual message for an investigation by the department of commerce and labor of general labor conditions, especial attention to be paid to the conditions of child labor and child labor legislation in the several states. Such an investigation should take into account the various problems with which the question of child labor is connected. It is true that these problems can be actually met in most cases only by the states themselves, but it would be well for the nation to endeavor to secure and publish comprehensive information as to the conditions of the labor of children in the different states, so as to spur up those that are behindhand, and to secure approximately uniform legislation of a high character among the several states. In such a republic as ours the one thing that we cannot afford to neglect is the problem of turning out decent citizens. The future of the nation depends upon the citizenship of the generations to come; the children of to-day are those who to-morrow will shape the destiny of our land, and we cannot afford to neglect them. The legislature of Colorado has recommended that the national government provide some general measure for the protection from abuse of children and dumb animals throughout the United States. I lay the matter before you for what I trust will be your favorable consideration.

The department of commerce and labor should also make a thorough investigation of the conditions of women in industry. Over 5,000,000 American women are now engaged in gainful occupations; yet there is an almost complete dearth of data upon which to base any trustworthy conclusions as regards a subject as important as it is vast and complicated. There is need of full knowledge on which to base action looking toward state and municipal legislation for the protection of working women. The introduction of women into industry is working change and disturbance in the domestic and social life of the nation. The decrease in marriage, and especially in the birth rate, has been coincident with it. We must face accomplished facts, and the adjustment to factory conditions must be made; but surely it can be made with less friction and less harmful effects on family life than is now the case. This whole matter in reality forms one of the greatest sociological phenomena of our time; it is a social question of the first importance, of far greater importance than any merely political or economic question can be; and to solve it we need ample data, gathered in a sane and scientific spirit in the course of an exhaustive investigation.

In concluding with the subject of labor the president says:

In any great labor disturbance not only are employer and employe interested, but also a third party—the general public. Every considerable labor difficulty in which interstate commerce is involved should be investigated by the government and the facts officially reported to the public.

Equal Rights for All.

The question of securing a healthy, self-respecting and mutually sympathetic attitude as between employer and employe, capitalist and wage worker, is a difficult one. All phases of the labor problem prove difficult when approached. But the underlying principles, the root principles, in accordance with which the problem must be solved are entirely simple. We can get justice and right dealing only if we put as of paramount importance the principle of treating a man on his worth as a man rather than with reference to his social position, his occupation, or the class to which he belongs. There are selfish and brutal men in all ranks of life. If they are capitalists their selfishness and brutality may take the form of hard indifference to suffering, greedy disregard of every moral restraint which interferes with the accumulation of wealth, and cold-blooded exploitation of the weak; or, if they are laborers, the form of laziness, of sullen envy of the more fortunate, and of willingness to perform deeds of murderous violence. Such conduct is just as reprehensible in one case as in the other, and all honest and farseeing men should join in warring against it wherever it becomes manifest. Individual capitalist and individual wage worker, corporation and union, are alike entitled to the protection of the law, and must alike obey the law.

The Insurance Scandal.

On the subject of life insurance the president says recent events have emphasized the importance of early action looking to a solution of the subject of some sort of control that will furnish better safeguards than the several states have been able to furnish against corruption of the flagrant kind which has been exposed, and in this connection he continues:

There is need of a stricter and uniform regulation of the vast insurance interests of this country. The United States should in this respect follow the policy of other nations by providing adequate national supervision of commercial interests which are clearly national in character. My predecessors have repeatedly recognized that the foreign business of these companies is an important part of our foreign commercial relations. During the administrations of Presidents Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley the state department exercised its influence, through diplomatic channels, to prevent unjust discrimination by foreign countries against American insurance companies. These negotiations illustrated the propriety of the congress recognizing the national character of insurance, for in the absence of federal legislation the state department could only give expression to the wishes of the authorities of the several states, whose policy was ineffective through want of uniformity.

I repeat my previous recommendation that the congress should also consider whether the federal government has any power or owes any duty with respect to domestic transactions in insurance of an interstate character. That state supervision has proved inadequate is generally conceded. The burden upon insurance companies, and therefore their policy holders, of conflicting regulations of many states, is unquestioned, while but little effective check is imposed upon any able and unscrupulous man who desires to exploit the company in his own interest at the expense of the policy holders and of the public. The inability of a state to regulate effectively insurance corporations created under the laws of other states and transacting the larger part of their business elsewhere is also clear. As a remedy for this evil of conflicting, ineffective, and yet burdensome regulations there has been for many years a widespread demand for federal supervision. The congress has already recognized that interstate insurance may be a proper subject for federal legislation, for in creating the bureau of corporations it authorized it to publish and supply useful information concerning interstate corporations, "including corporations engaged in insurance." It is obvious that if the compilation of statistics be the limit of the federal power, it is wholly ineffective to regulate this form of commercial intercourse between the states, and as the insurance business has outgrown in magnitude the possibility of adequate state supervision, the congress should carefully consider whether further legislation can be had. What is said above applies with equal force to fraternal and benevolent organizations which contract for life insurance.

Under the subject of national revenues the president makes a plea for the enactment of reciprocal arrangements between this and other countries, but does not ask for any tariff legislation at the present time. In the same connection he asks for economy in appropriations.

Business Methods in Departments.

On the subject of "graft" in the several government departments that have been under investigation he says:

At various times I have instituted investigations into the organization and conduct of the business of the executive departments. While none of these inquiries have yet progressed far enough to warrant final conclusions, they have already confirmed and emphasized the general impression that the organization of the departments is often faulty in principle and wasteful in results, while many of their business methods are antiquated and inefficient. There is every reason why our executive governmental machinery should be at least as well planned, economical and efficient as the best machinery of the great business organizations, which at present is not the case. To make it so is a task of complex detail and essentially executive in its nature; probably no legislative body, no matter how wise and able, could undertake it with reasonable prospect of success. I recommend that the congress consider this subject with a view to provide by legislation for the transfer, distribution, consolidation and assignment of duties and executive organizations or parts of organizations, and for the changes in business methods, within or between the several departments, that will best promote the economy, efficiency and high character of the government work.

Federal Elections.

On the subject of federal elections he recommends that it be made unlawful for political parties to receive campaign contributions from the corporations, and also that it be made unlawful for corporations to give such contributions, and in this connection he says:

Contributions by corporations to any purpose should be forbidden by law; directors should not be permitted to use stockholders' money for such purposes; and, moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, as far as it went, an effective method of stopping the evils aimed at in corrupt practices acts. Not only should both the national and the several state legislatures forbid any officer of a corporation from using the money of the corporation in or about any election, but they should also forbid such use of money in connection with any legislation save by the employment of counsel in public manner for distinctly legal services.

The Hague Conference.

The Hague conference and the subject of arbitration generally is treated of at considerable length, and in this connection an explanation is given of this government's connection with the coming conference in the following words:

The first conference of nations held at The Hague in 1899, being unable to dispose of all the business before it, recommended the consideration and settlement of a number of important questions by another conference to be called subsequently and at an early date. These questions were the following: (1) The rights and duties of neutrals; (2) the limitation of the armed forces on land and sea, and of military budgets; (3) the use of new types and calibers of military and naval guns; (4) the inviolability of private property at sea in times of war; (5) the bombardment of ports, cities and villages by naval forces. In October, 1904, at the instance of the Interparliamentary union, which, at a conference held in the United States and attended by the lawmakers of 15 different nations, had reiterated the demand for a second conference of nations, I issued invitations to all the powers signatory to The Hague convention to send delegates to such a conference and suggested that it be again held at The Hague. In its note of December 16, 1904, the United States government communicated to the representatives of foreign governments its belief that the conference could be best arranged under the provisions of the present Hague treaty.

From all the powers acceptance was received, coupled in some cases with the condition that we should wait until the end of the war then waging between Russia and Japan. The emperor of Russia, immediately after the treaty of peace which so happily terminated this war, in a note presented to the president on September 13, through Ambassador Rozen, took the initiative in recommending that the conference be now called. The United States government in response expressed its cordial acquiescence and stated that it would, as a matter of course, take part in the new conference and endeavor to further its aims. We assume that all civilized governments will support the movement, and that the conference is now an assured fact. This government will do everything in its power to secure the success of the conference to the end that substantial progress may be made in the cause of international peace, justice and good will.

In the conclusion of this subject he says:

I have dwelt much on the dangers to be avoided by steering clear of any mere foolish sentimentality because my wish for peace is so genuine and earnest; because I have a real and great desire that this second Hague conference may mark a long stride forward in the direction of securing the peace of justice throughout the world. No object is better worthy the attention of enlightened statesmanship than the establishment of a surer method than now exists of securing justice as between nations, both for the protection of the little nations and for the prevention of war between the big nations. To this aim we should endeavor not only to avert bloodshed, but, above all, effectively to strengthen the forces of right. The Golden Rule should be, and as the world grows in morality it will be, the guiding rule of conduct among nations as among individuals; though the Golden Rule must not be construed, in fantastic manner, as forbidding the exercise of the police power. This mighty and free republic should ever deal with all other states, great or small, on a basis of high honor, respecting their rights as jealously as it safeguards its own.

The Monroe Doctrine receives lengthy consideration, as does also the appeal of Santo Domingo for assistance which the president believes it is our duty to give.

In treating of the subject of the army and navy the president favors a change in the method of promotion. He would promote officers on merit instead of by seniority, believing that this method would be conducive to better efficiency than the one now in vogue. He also recommends an increase in the coast artillery; the garrisoning of considerable bodies of troops at one place, and for an increase and reorganization of the medical service in both the army and navy.

Naturalization Laws.

Legislation in line with the recommendations of the naturalization commission appointed by the president last March is asked for. These recommendations are given as follows:

First. A federal bureau of naturalization, to be established in the department of commerce and labor, to supervise the administration of the naturalization laws and to receive returns of naturalizations pending and accomplished.

Second. Uniformity of naturalization certificates, fees to be charged, and procedure.

Third. More exacting qualifications for citizenship.

Fourth. The preliminary declaration of intention to be abolished and no alien to be naturalized until at least 90 days after the filing of his petition.

Fifth. Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens to be confined to United States district courts and to such state courts as have jurisdiction in civil actions in which the amount in controversy is unlimited; in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the United States district courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the alien residents of such cities.

Public Land Laws.

Recommendations for changes in the public land laws are made, and in this connection the president says:

The creation of small irrigated farms under the reclamation act is a powerful offset to the tendency of certain other laws to foster or permit monopoly of the land. Under that act the construction of great irrigation works has been proceeding rapidly and successfully, the lands reclaimed are eagerly taken up, and the prospect that the policy of national irrigation will accomplish all that was expected of it is bright. The act should be extended to include the state of Texas.

The reclamation act derives much of its value from the fact that it tends to secure the greatest possible number of homes on the land, and to create communities of freeholders, in part by settlement on public land, in part by forcing the subdivision of large private holdings before they can get water from government irrigation works. The law requires that no right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one land owner. This provision has excited active and powerful hostility, but the success of the law itself depends on the wise and firm enforcement of it. We cannot afford to substitute tenants for freeholders on the public domain.

The greater part of the remaining public lands cannot be irrigated. They are at present and will probably always be of greater value for grazing than for any other purpose. This fact has led to the grazing homestead of 640 acres in Nebraska and to the proposed extension of it to other states. It is argued that a family cannot be supported on 160 acres of arid grazing land. This is obviously true; but neither can a family be supported on 640 acres of much of the land to which it is proposed to apply the grazing homestead. To establish universally any such arbitrary limit would be unwise at the present time. It would probably result on the one hand in enlarging the holdings of some of the great land owners, and on the other in needless suffering and failure on the part of a very considerable proportion of the bona fide settlers who give faith to the implied assurance of the government that such an area is sufficient. The best use of the public grazing lands requires the careful examination and classification of these lands in order to give each settler land enough to support his family and no more. While this work is being done, and until the lands are settled, the government should take control of the open range, under reasonable regulations suited to local needs, following the general policy already in successful operation on the forest reserves. It is probable that the present grazing value of the open public range is scarcely more than half what it once was or what it might easily be again under careful regulation.

The Immigration Question.

Several recommendations looking to changes in the present immigration laws are made, and he suggests that United States government agents pass upon immigrants before they leave their native shores for this country. He also recommends such changes in the laws as would not work a hardship on the educated Chinese coming into or visiting this country, but without letting down the bars to the Chinese coolie labor, and in this connection he says:

But in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, Chinese coolies, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China, and therefore ultimately to this nation itself. Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds—not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers and the like—should be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same footing that we treat students, business men, travelers and the like of other nations. Our laws and treaties should be framed, not so as to put these people in the excepted classes, but to state that we will admit all Chinese, except Chinese of the coolie class, Chinese skilled or unskilled laborers. There would not be the least danger that any such provision would result in any relaxation of the law about laborers. These will, under all conditions, be kept out absolutely. But it will be more easy to see that both justice and courtesy are shown, as they ought to be shown, to other Chinese, if the law or treaty is framed as above suggested. Examinations should be completed at the port of departure from China. For this purpose there should be provided a more adequate consular service in China than we now have. The appropriations, both for the offices of the consuls and for the office forces in the consulates, should be increased.

Insular Possessions.

He treats at considerable length of conditions in the Philippines, and recommends that the coastwise laws of the United States as applied to the archipelago be suspended until July 1, 1909. He recommends the immediate fortification of Hawaii in order to conserve the interests of this country in the Pacific. He also advocates the adoption of legislation that will explicitly confer American citizenship on the people of Porto Rico, and on the general subject of insular affairs says:

I wish also to call the attention of the congress to one question which affects our insular possessions generally; namely, the need of an increased liberality in the treatment of the whole franchise question in these islands. In the proper desire to prevent the islands being exploited by speculators and to have them develop in the interest of their own people an error has been made in refusing to grant sufficiently liberal terms to induce the investment of American capital in the Philippines and in Porto Rico. Elsewhere in this message I have spoken strongly against the jealousy of mere wealth, and especially of corporate wealth as such. But it is particularly regrettable to allow any such jealousy to be developed when we are dealing either with our insular or with foreign affairs. The big corporation has achieved its present position in the business world simply because it is the most effective instrument in business competition. In foreign affairs we cannot afford to put our people at a disadvantage with their competitors by in any way discriminating against the efficiency of our business organizations. In the same way we cannot afford to allow our insular possessions to lag behind in industrial development from any twisted jealousy of business success. It is, of course, a mere truism to say that the business interests of the islands will only be developed if it become the financial interest of somebody to develop them. Yet this development is one of the things most earnestly to be wished for in the interest of the islands themselves. We have been paying a possible heed to the political and educational interests of the islands, but, important though these objects are, it is not less important that we should favor their industrial development. The government can in certain ways help this directly, as by building good roads; but the fundamental and vital help must be given through the development of the industries of the islands, and a most efficient means to this end is to encourage big American corporations to start industries in them and this means to make it advantageous for them to do so. To limit the ownership of mining claims as has been done in the Philippines is absurd.

In treating of Alaska he asks that that territory be granted an elective delegate to congress, and of the territories of Oklahoma, Indian territory, New Mexico and Arizona he says:

Admission to Statehood.

I recommend that Indian territory and Oklahoma be admitted as one state and that New Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one state. There is no obligation upon us to treat territorial subdivisions, which are matters of convenience only, as binding us on the question of admission to statehood. Nothing has taken up more time in the congress during the past few years than the question as to the statehood to be granted to the four territories above mentioned, and after careful consideration of all that has been developed in the discussions of the question I recommend that they be immediately admitted as two states. There is no justification for further delay; and the advisability of making the four territories into two states has been clearly established.

In some of the territories the legislative assemblies issue licenses for gambling. The congress should by law forbid this practice, the harmful results of which are obvious at a glance.

The Panama Canal.

He refers to the Panama canal, but aside from asking for an immediate appropriation does not give any recommendations as to other legislation at this time, but promises a later communication which shall contain the report of the board of engineers and his own conclusions as to the type of canal. On this subject he says:

The American people is pledged to the speediest possible construction of a canal adequate to meet the demands which the commerce of the world will make upon it, and I appeal most earnestly to the congress to aid in the fulfillment of the pledge. Gratifying progress has been made during the past year and especially during the past four months. The greater part of the necessary preliminary work has been done. Actual work of excavation could be begun only on a limited scale till the Canal Zone was made a healthful place to live in and to work in. The isthmus had to be sanitated first. This task has been so thoroughly accomplished that yellow fever has been virtually extirpated from the isthmus and general health conditions vastly improved. The same methods which converted the Island of Cuba from a pest hole, which menaced the health of the world, into a healthful place of abode, have been applied on the isthmus with satisfactory results. There is no reason to doubt that when the plans for water supply, paving and sewerage of Panama and Colon and the large labor camps have been fully carried out, the isthmus will be, for the tropics, an unusually healthy place of abode. The work is so far advanced now that the health of all those employed in canal work is as well guarded as it is on similar work in this country and elsewhere.

In addition to sanitating the isthmus, satisfactory quarters are being provided for employes and an adequate system of supplying them with wholesome food at reasonable prices has been created. Hospitals have been established and equipped that are without superiors of their kind anywhere. The country has thus been made fit to work in, and provision has been made for the welfare and comfort of those who are to do the work. During the past year a large portion of the plant with which the work is to be done has been ordered. It is confidently believed that by the middle of the approaching year a sufficient proportion of this plant will have been installed to enable us to resume the work of excavation on a large scale.

What is needed now and without delay is an appropriation by the congress to meet the current and accruing expenses of the commission. The first appropriation of $10,000,000, out of the $135,000,000 authorized by the Spooner act, was made three years ago. It is nearly exhausted. There is barely enough of it remaining to carry the commission to the end of the year. Unless the congress shall appropriate before that time all work must cease. To arrest progress for any length of time now, when matters are advancing so satisfactorily, would be deplorable. There will be no money with which to meet pay-roll obligations and none with which to meet bills coming due for materials and supplies; and there will be demoralization of the forces, here and on the isthmus, now working so harmoniously and effectively, if there is delay in granting an emergency appropriation.

The message closes with a recommendation for more adequate provision for the work of the state department, and a readjustment of the salary list of our diplomatic officers.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
paid is advance.....$1 50

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec. 2nd, 1905.

Editor Press:—

A striking report that has as its object the bettering of conditions in the Philippines, has just been issued by Col. Clarence Edwards, the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Since the government has taken into its keeping either temporarily or otherwise 10,000,000 more wards, most of them dusky, it is the object of the Bureau having the most direct dealing with them to give them every chance to improve their condition. Col. Edwards strongly recommends the passage of the Courts Bill which passed the House the last session but was buried in the Senate. This provides for the abolition of duties between the United States and the Philippines on everything except sugar and tobacco and the reduction of the duties on these staples to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates. At the close of the ten year period during which Spain was to have equal treatment with the United States in the islands, these remaining duties are also to be abolished. The report states that this mitigation of customs barriers is absolutely necessary to furnish the island with a good and stable market. The next thing needed is a bank that will relieve the farmers from the bloodsucking usuary they now suffer. Nearly all of them have from season to borrow money on their crops. For this they have to pay from 2 to 10 per cent a month. The bank, if established would be under the control of the Philippine Commission and thus limited in the amount of interest it would be limited also to securities approved by the commission. These however, would include growing crops, and they are the chief source of the farmer's borrowing strength. The dividends of the bank would be guaranteed by the Philippine government for a term of 25 years, but there is little doubt that the institution would be more than self supporting from the start. There is a great need of additional transportation facilities in the islands and although the government has authorized the construction of a thousand miles of new railways, it is said that the amount could be increased to advantage. The ocean carrying trade is discussed in the report. It is said that 60 to 75 per cent of the imports and exports are now carried under the British flag. America has only 10 per cent of the carrying trade, but even this is an improvement over the previous year. France stands next to England in the list of carriers and Germany shows a decided falling off.

Torture of a Preacher.

The story of the torture of Rev. O. D. Moore, pastor of the Baptist church, of Harpersville, N. Y., will interest you. He says: "I suffered agonies, because of a persistent cough, resulting from the grip. I had to sleep sitting up in bed. I tried many remedies, without relief, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which entirely cured my cough, and saved me from consumption." A grand cure for diseased conditions of Throat and Lungs. At L. Taggart's drug store; price 50c and $1.00, guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

Three Tombs at Westminster.

In the east walk of the cloisters at Westminster abbey there are three most interesting graves—those of Thomas Betterton and his wife, better known as Bess Saunderson, and the ever fascinating Mrs. Bracegirdle. Of all the people who lie within these hallowed walls it may safely be said that Betterton has the best claim of all to this privilege. No small measure of praise must be accorded to this gifted actor for the fact that he almost more than any one else was responsible for the resuscitation of the English drama after the stern regime of the Puritans. Mrs. Bracegirdle was either adopted by Betterton or placed under his care, and she very soon took all hearts in London by storm. She achieved her greatest success in acting in Congreve's plays. Her artistic career, however, was a comparatively short one, for Mrs. Bracegirdle retired from the stage in dudgeon when Anne Oldfield first became her dangerous rival. She lived on in honorable retirement and beloved by all, high and low, far and near, until the year 1748, when she was buried here beside her old friends the Bettertons.—London Mail.

How Dreams Are Weighed.

An ingenious instrument which demonstrates the close connection that exists between dreams and brain calculation is known as the "tilt board." A long, shallow tray big enough for a man to recline upon is balanced exactly upon a steel blade. A subject is placed upon it and put to sleep, whereupon the end containing his feet generally falls. But eventually the subject begins to dream, and then the tray containing the sleeper's feet reascends, the extent to which it moves varying according to the vividness of the dream. The explanation is that the blood leaves the brain of a sleeper directly the mental activities cease, and, the head as a result becoming lighter, that end of the balance rises. When the sleeper dreams small quantities of blood are recalled to the brain to supply the dreams, and the balance is gradually changed. In this way dreams may be weighed.

Venus Among the Incas.

The only planet which the Incas had discovered was Venus, which they called the hairy on account of the brightness of its rays. They said that, being the most brilliant of the stars, the sun would not permit it to be separated from him and obliged it to attend his rising as well as his going down, just as at the courts of kings only the most distinguished lords and the handsomest ladies were admitted to the ceremonious royal risings and retirings. It appears nearly certain that the Incas spoke of Venus under two different names, according as it preceded or followed the sun. To this day the native Peruvians name it in fanciful language the eight hour torch and the twilight lamp. As this star served to show the Indians when it was time to prepare the maize for cooking, they also gave it a name indicative of that act. A chapel in the Temple of the Sun was consecrated to this planet.

Auctioneers In England.

The auctioneers of the United Kingdom cannot claim to belong to a very ancient profession so far as that country is concerned. Though auctions were familiar institutions in ancient Rome, the first in the British islands is said to have been held about 1700, when Elisha Yale, governor of Fort George (Madras), put up for sale his trophies of the east, and, although "auction" was defined in 1678 as "a making a publick sale and selling of goods by outcry," it does not appear to have been recognized then as a British institution. The word "auctioneer" does not occur before the eighteenth century.

Lorenzo Dow and Burr.

When the timid colonial clergymen were afraid to criticise Aaron Burr's treason they asked Lorenzo Dow what he thought of Burr's meanness. He raised both hands like a great V and shouted: "Aaron Burr mean! Why, I could take the little end of nothing whittled down to a point, punch out the pith of a hair and put in 40,000 such traitor souls as his, shake 'em up, and they'd rattle."

An Ardent Lover.

"And you went straight to her father and demanded his daughter's hand?"

"I went straight enough, but I—well, I'll admit that I didn't carry out my original purpose."

"Scared?"

"Scared! No, sir! But we got to talking stocks, and I forgot all about it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He Goes Out.

"That's a pretty swell smoking jacket you've got on," said the caller.

"Smoking jacket?" replied Henpeck. "Why, this is my house coat."

"Well, that's the same thing"—

"Well, I guess it isn't the same thing; not in this house. When I want to smoke I have to put on my overcoat."—Philadelphia Press.

A Rising Man.

Warden (to newly arrived convict)—In this institution we try to put a man to work at his own trade or profession, so that he can work his way up. What is your occupation? Convict—I'm an aeronaut.

The Limit.

Tom—May Pechis is certainly what you might call a "kissable" girl. Dick—Kissable? Why, man alive, she's positively edible.—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Dictator.

Milly—And how does your brother take married life? Tilly—He takes it according to directions. His mother-in-law lives with him.

Delaware's Hundreds.

In the days when the Saxons dominated England prior to the coming of William of Normandy the people were formed into divisions of hundreds. This was done mainly for military purposes and the convenience of assembly upon the summons of the powerful earls and barons to whom the people owed allegiance. These hundreds usually consisted of ten families, each family being computed at a minimum of ten persons. In time the families increased in membership, but did not lose their individual identity or change the designation of organization. In the natural order of events these hundreds expanded into communities and ultimately into geographical divisions and took on geographical designations. Some of the American colonists adopted this form of geographical division, and thus we still have hundreds in Delaware and Virginia, although in the latter state that form of designation is but seldom used. But in Delaware hundred is universally used to describe the divisions of a county and is equivalent to the township in other states.

The Last Long Sleep.

Familiarity with death is apt to alter one's earliest conceptions of it. Two ideas are very generally accepted which experience shows to be false. One is that the dying usually fear death and the other that the act of dying is accompanied by pain. It is well known to all physicians that when death is near its terrors do not seem to be felt by the patient. Unless the imagination is stimulated by the frightful portrayal of the supposed "pangs of death" or of the sufferings which some believe the soul must endure after dissolution it is rare indeed that the last days or hours of life are passed in dread.

Most sick persons are very, very tired. Sleep—long, quiet sleep—is what they want. I have seen many people die. I have never seen one who seemed to fear death, except when it was or seemed to be rather far away. Even those who are constantly haunted while strong and well with a dread of the end of life forget their fear when that end is at hand.—Scribner's Magazine.

Sincere by Nature.

The physician has methods by which he determines whether or not a patient is shamming. Other people have different methods, which may sometimes be as successful as the doctor's.

"Do you believe that was a real faint of Sally Ann's, or do you think she just shammed so's to look interesting to Willy Lane and make him offer to take her home in his buggy?" asked one of the participants in a recent picnic.

"It wa'n't any sham on Sally Ann's part," said Mrs. Ricketts, to whom the appeal was made. "I should think when you know Sally Ann wears sixes and that she lay there with her feet sticking right straight up for everybody to see for nearly fifteen minutes you'd realize that 'twasn't any make believe faint."

A Wonderful Bed.

A very costly bed was built in Bombay for a native ruler some years ago. At the four corners were full sized figures of Grecian maidens, the ones at the top holding stringed instruments, while those at the foot bore in their hands huge fans. Extending the full length of the bed was a music box capable of playing for half an hour before the repertory of tune was exhausted. The weight of the body set this music box in motion, while at the same time the figures at the head of the bed fingered the strings of their instruments, while those at the foot waved their fans, a concealed motor furnishing the power that kept the fans going all night long.

Charcoal.

Charcoal is one of the greatest purifiers of water that we have. Water or any substance allowed to percolate through it will be freed of all animal organisms or foreign particles. It is one of the best sweeteners of the breath. After a hearty meal it is a splendid thing for the stomach if added to it is a little ginger. It is excellent with which to cleanse the teeth, for it removes fungous growth that many tooth powders fail to touch. It relieves pain caused by a burn.

Expert Dyers.

The Tyrians, it is claimed, were the most expert dyers of ancient times. The fabrics dyed with the famous tyrian purple did not assume their proper color until after two days' exposure to the light and air. During this time they passed through a gradation of shades of yellow, green, blue, violet and red, which the dyers understood how to arrest and fix at any moment.

Something For Nothing.

Visitor—Digging potatoes, eh? Farmer's Boy—Yep. Visitor—What do you get for digging potatoes? Farmer's Boy—Nawthin'. But I git somethin' fer not diggin' 'em. Visitor—Indeed? What would you get for not digging them? Farmer's Boy—Licked.—Judge.

His Appointment.

Husband—I think I shall have to go out tonight, my dear. I have an appointment. Wife—Oh, Tom, what is it? Husband—An appointment with my tailor. He is to call here at 8 to collect his bill.

Unpleasant Proof.

Hotel Visitor—Now, you are sure this bed is quite clean? Servant—Yes, sir; the sheets were only washed this morning. Just feel them. They ain't dry yet.

Aims of a higher order, even though they be not fulfilled, are in themselves more valuable than lower ones entirely fulfilled.—Goethe.

Made Him Homesick.

When the first Turkish minister, Mele Mele, came to Washington, a grand ball was planned in his honor. Hundreds of invitations were sent out, and nearly everybody who received one came, for there was much curiosity to see the important Turk in his native dress. Particularly were persons anxious to examine the splendid dress turban which had been described and talked about, made, as it was, of plaster of paris, yet looking like the finest muslin. When the evening arrived, Mele Mele seemed to be the only one who was not having a good time. He stood looking as if he did not know that everybody was admiring him and altogether was very much bored till suddenly he caught a glimpse of a big negro woman who was assisting in serving the supper. Instantly he rushed up to her and, throwing his arms about her neck, gave her a good kiss, explaining that he could not help it, she reminded him so much of his best and most expensive wife, and, while the company thought it a very odd thing to do, everybody could understand that he was a homesick man and nobody minded it in the least.

The Broken Wire.

Have you never wondered how when a wire is broken or damaged between two distant cities the operator, sitting in his office, can tell exactly where the accident has occurred?

The explanation is very simple. It requires force to send electricity through a wire. The longer the wire is the greater is the force required. This force is measured, but instead of calling it pounds, as in measuring the pressure in a boiler, electricians call the units of electrical force "ohms."

Suppose a wire between two offices is 150 miles long, and that on a stormy night it gets broken somewhere. The telegraphist knows that when the wire was sound it took just 2,100 ohms to send a current through, or 14 ohms per mile. He now finds that he can send a current with only 700 ohms. He divides 700 by 14, and finds that the break in the wire is fifty miles from his end.

The Difference.

There is a good story told of Sir Chieh Chen Lo Feng Luh, who was formerly Chinese minister to England. Years ago he was secretary to Li Hung Chang. He is a very able man, and among other accomplishments speaks and writes English perfectly. The story is given in "The Navy as I Have Known It."

Li Hung Chang is reported to have said to him. "I don't know how it is we send our men to Europe and America, and have foreign instructors in our colleges, as do the Japanese, but we do not seem to derive the advantage from their instruction which the Japanese do."

To this Chieh Chen Lo Feng Luh replied:

"That is quite true. I was a classmate of the Marquis Ito in England. He is now prime minister of Japan, and I am your excellency's secretary."

All Right In His Case.

The teacher was giving the school a little lecture on good conduct. "Let me caution you on another point, children," she said. "Avoid criticising. Don't make a practice of finding fault with other people or picking flaws in what they say or do. It is a very bad habit to form and will make your own life unhappy."

"Why, teacher," spoke up a little boy, "that's the way my father makes his livin'!"

"You surprise me, Georgy. What is your father's occupation?"

"He's a proofreader, ma'am."

The teacher coughed behind her fan.

"Well, Georgy," she said, "I will make an exception in the case of your father."

Dark Rooms.

There ought not to be a dark room in any human habitation. To have too much sunlight for health is not possible. Its extraordinary intensity under exceptional circumstances can always be moderated as occasion may require, but its plenary supply should always be provided for. Of artificial light generally it may be said that in all its forms, except that of electricity, inasmuch as it is produced by the combustion of some compound of hydrogen and carbon, previously volatilized or brought into a gaseous condition, it is more or less injurious to the atmosphere by consuming the oxygen and emitting mephitic gases.

Too Many Vindications.

A man named Bill was always getting in trouble. "But," he would say to his friends afterward, "I was vindicated. Wicked men said cruel things about me, but I was vindicated." After this had happened seven or eight times an old fellow said: "Bill, I quit you right here. You have been vindicated oftener than becomes an honest man."—Atchison Globe.

Cynical.

Doctor (to wealthy old lady, convalescent after a severe illness)—Have you no bright, cheerful relations who could come and stay with you? Old Lady—Oh, yes; many. But they wouldn't be a bit cheerful if they thought I was getting better.

Suggestive.

Jorkins—My dear, I wish you would not sing that song about "falling dew." Mrs. Jorkins—Why not? Jorkins—It reminds me too much of the house rent.

In Harmony.

"What color does madam wish me to give her hair today?"

"Black, please. I'm going to a funeral."—Paris Annales.

Nothing can work me damage but myself.—St. Bernard.

"Wear" Insurance

The house is insured against wear of the weather that is covered with a protecting coat of good paint.

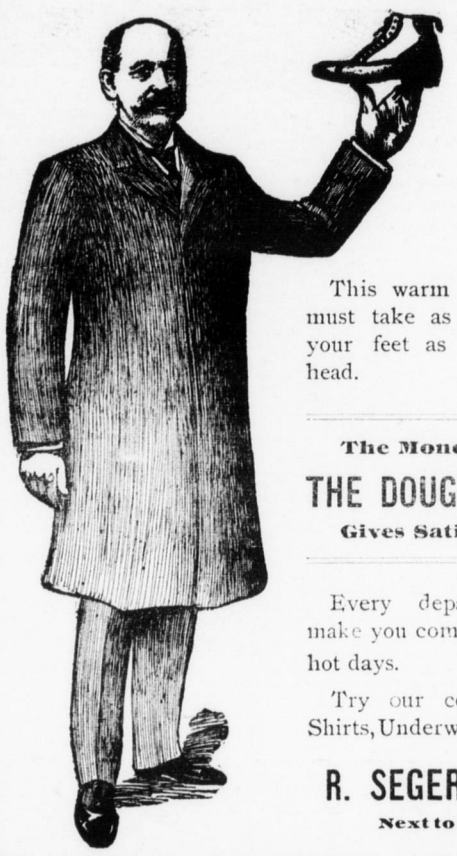
Lucas Paints insure the very best wear. They are made of pure materials and cover so thoroughly that they defy the rain with its rot and decay—and they last longer. The rich gloss and enduring colors preserve their good looks. Ask your dealer.

John Lucas & Co Philadelphia

Lucas Paints

Hot Weather Money Savers

AT R. SEGER & SON'S



This warm weather you must take as great care of your feet as you do your head.

The Money Saver

THE DOUGLAS SHOE

Gives Satisfaction.

Every department will make you comfortable these hot days.

Try our cool Negligee Shirts, Underwear and Hose.

R. SEGER & SON,

Next to Bank.

East Emporium's

Cash Store

Nobody ever saw such a Grocery Store.

The Food Store is at its Best. Our Special Days are Every Day.

OUR SPECIAL SALE TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

During the busy days, Thompkins & Norris' is the store that can serve you best. All our new goods are in splendid condition for Holiday trade—our low prices same to all.

Mince Meat, Perfection Brand per lb 10c
Raisins, seeded, extra fine new goods, 1 lb pkgs . . 11c
Currants, best grade thoroughly cleaned, per lb . . 9c
Early June Peas per can . . . . . 9, 10, 12 and 20c
The finest New York State Canned Vegetables, Corn, Lima and String Beans, Tomatoes, etc.
Prunes, finest Santa Clara, large and meaty per lb 9c
Olives, selected quality, per bottle . . . . . 10 and 23c
Walnuts, New Grenoble, per lb 18c
Brazil Nuts, sound and sweet 15c
Filberts, extra large size, choice quality 15c
Pecans, cleaned and polished, per lb 14c
Malaga Grapes, large, heavy, sound clusters a lb. . . 18c
Butter, the best Creamery in the market per lb. . . 28c
Oranges, California and Florida.

It pays you to call on us; anything we offer saves you money, both in Dry Goods, Notions and Hardware.

Mail and Phone orders receive our careful attention.

Tompkins & Norris'.

Phone 109

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., November 27, 1905.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 35
Felt's Fancy, "	1 45
Pet Grove, "	1 45
Graham, "	70
Rye "	65
Buckwheat, "	70
Patent Meal, "	50
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 25
Chop Feed, "	1 25
Middlings, Fancy "	1 35
Bran,	1 10
Chicken Wheat	1 55
Corn, per bushel,	70
White Oats, per bushel,	45
New Oats	
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Miss Lora O'Keffe, of Sterling Run, was in town one day last week.

Miss Felterman, of St. Marys, is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Blinzler.

Sheriff Hemphill is out again after being confined to his room for several days.

Mr. Warren McComnell, of Cameron, visited his son in Ridgway this week.

Capt. W. C. Kress, of Lock Haven, transacted business in Emporium on Tuesday.

Mrs. Margaret Fulton, of Sinnamahoning was the guest of Mrs. P. H. Mason over Sunday.

Mrs. Anson Mason and Miss Floy Whiting were the guests of Mrs. Ed. Morse one day last week.

Mrs. John Mason is very ill at the home of his daughter Mrs. James Strawbridge, at Sterling Run.

Mr. A. W. Smith, of Huntley, was a PRESS caller on Tuesday and enrolled his name on our books ior one year.

Thos. McGrain has been suffering greatly the past week, having blood poison in the little finger of left hand

W.E. Chilson, of Renovo, accommopanied by his wife and children, visited relatives in town the past week.

Dr. V. K. Corbet, of Driftwood, was in Emporium Monday evening, attending a meeting of the Business Men's Club.

Mrs. P. V. Daly, of DuBois, visited in Emporium last week, being called here on account of the death of John Butler.

H. G. Germond, who has been visiting friends in town for several days, returned to his duties in Conn., last Thursday.

Mr. William Costello, of Kane an old resident of Emporium, came down the past week and called on old friends, guest of William Swartz.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kelly, of Galeton, and Mr. and Mrs. Jno. R. Collins, of Mina, Pa., visited their sister, Mrs. R. C. Dodson over Sunday.

Mrs. P. H. Mason and grand-daughter Miss Loella, of Sterling Run, were the guests of Mrs. Ed. Morse one day last week on their way to Austin to spend Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Cahan, and three sons, of Lock Haven, were in town last Wednesday to attend the funeral of their son, Frank Harrington. While in town they were guests of William Swartz and family on Maple street.

Rev Father Downey returned on Friday from visiting at New York city. The Rev. gentleman preached an able sermon on Sunday morning, referring eloquently to the recent terrible calamity that befell so many of our citizens.

Mrs. Geo. Day, of Emporium, Pa., has been confined to the house, at the home of J. D. Lord, on account of an injury to her foot which she reeceived in a fall on the sidewalk near the Citizen bank last Friday.—Friendship, N. Y., Register.

Don M. Larrabee, accompanied by his wife and son, visited their parents at this place a couple days last week, returning home on Monday. Mr. Larrabee is Agency Director of New York Life Insurance Company, with headquarterst at Williamsport. He has ten counties in his district, which keeps him busy.

Dan'l Mundy had the misfortune to fall off a sidewalk, one evening recently, breaking his right wrist.

The insurance adjusters have settled the claims of the late fire in Walker-Howard block and departed.

Mr. Wendell August Groves, of Lewisburg, Pa., spent Thanksgiving in Emporium, guest of Dr. Groves.

A. P. Perley, of Williamsport, and W. S. Walker, of Austin. representing the estates of William Howard and Judge Walker, were in town on Tuesday. We learn they will rebuild the brick block.

Concilman Thos. H. Norris, of the hustling firm of Tompkins & Norris, took time to call on the PRESS Tuesday evening. He was feeling good, having just entertained his friends Mr. and Mrs. Perry R. Smith, and daughter, of Ridgway.

R. H. Welsh, who has been visiting his parents at this place—Harvey Welsh and family—for three weeks, the longest visit since he l eft here, in 1900, leaves for Medina, N. Y., on Friday to resume his work, after an illness of over a month.

FIRE SALE every evening at Murry & Coppersmith's.

John Butler's Funeral.

On account of the PRESS being issued before the funeral services over the remains of John Butler had been concluded, we of course could not give the entire report. The following relatives and friends from a distance were in attendance: Michael McMahon, Jr., Reynoldsville; P. J. McMahon and wife, John Conroy, Buffalo; John McMahon and wife, Michael McMahon, Ella and Mame McMahon, John Hacket, Sr., Mrs. Casey, Patrick and Mame Casey, John McMahon, Jr., Con Hackett and wife Driftwood; Mrs. Margaret Murphy, Kane; Michael Haley, Edward Harvey, James Hayes, Renovo; Mrs. Thomas Lysett, Williamsport; Mrs. P. V. Daly, DuBois.

FIRE SALE every evening at Murry & Coppersmith's.

Through Thick and Thin.

If monarchs have often permitted themselves the indulgence of making puns the fact has not been recorded in the pages of history. One pun, however, is assigned to King Frederick William IV. of Prussia.

It is said that on the occasion of a court ball he was standing near the middle of the dance hall in conversation with an exceedingly thin ambassador. In the haste and excitement of a fiery galop a lieutenant of the hussars danced, with his partner, between the monarch and the person whom he was addressing, and then, seeing what he had done, he began to stammer abject apologies and explanations.

"Oh, that was nothing," replied the king, with a hearty laugh. "A hussar must go without fear through thick and thin."

A whimsical glance from his own portly figure to that of the slender ambassador accompanied this answer, and the hussar felt himself not only pardoned, but invited to share in the king's laugh.

Serving Fish.

Fish is dainty food. Practice is needed in serving it. Lightness of touch and dexterity of management are necessary to keep the delicate flakes intact. It requires some skill to rip the skin and lay it back and sever the head and tail with neatness and dispatch. These three articles must never leave the platter. They belong to the cat. The choicest morsel of any white fish is the cheek. It is not good form to cut through a fish. Begin at the tail and throw aside the skin. Begin at the head to serve, cutting to the backbone. When the meat on that side is helped turn the fish and help the other side in the same way. If there is roe a part should be served each person. Boiling is the nicest way to cook and the easiest way to serve fish. Dress the edge of the platter with hard egg and sliced lemon, tomato and beets.

An Ivory Mat.

Many people have never even heard of such a thing, and it is not to be wondered at, for these mats are exceedingly rare, and it is said by those who know that only three of these beautiful curiosities exist in the whole world. The one we now write about is the largest one made. It measures 8 by 4 feet and, though made in a small hill state in the north of India, has an almost Greek design for its border. It was only used on state occasions, when the rajah sat on it to sign important documents. The original cost of the mat is fabulous, for 6,400 pounds of ivory were used in its manufacture. The finest strips of ivory must have been taken off the tusks, as the mat is as flexible as a woven stuff and beautifully fine.—London Graphic.

FIRE SALE every evening at Murry & Coppersmith's.

FIRE SALE
At MURRY & COPPERSMITH'S
OPEN EVERY EVENING

NOTES OF INTEREST.

WANTED:--To appoint resident agents in Cameron county, Pa., to represent our full line of Lightning Rods. For full particulars address Hum & Leatherman, 103 Market Sts., Pittsburg, Pa. 42-4t.

In our notice of the panic in the East Ward school in our last issue, it should have read "Sixth room" instead of Fifth room.

FOR SALE.—A good wood burner cooking stove for sale at a bargain. Apply to A. Frappier, corner Cherry and Fifth streets. 42-tf.

The young man Vincent Wood, who was severely injured in Buffalo yard, last Friday, is improving. He had a close call.

Miss Lizzie Swartz, employed at Hilliker's laundry smashed one of her fingers, while working at the mangle machine. Dr. Grove dressed the injury.

Resolutions of Condolence.

WHEREAS, It has pleasod our Heavenly Father in his inscrutable wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, JOHN BOSSIE,

Therefore, be it Resolved by Good Will Tent, No. 46, K. O. T. M.

That while we bow in humble submission to the decree of him who doeth all things well we extend to the stricken wife and bereaved children of our decosed brother our heartfelt sym pathy in their terrible affliction.

That our Charter be draped for thirty days that these resolutions be spread upon the miautes and a copy thereof be sent to the family of our deceased brother and that they be published in the local papers:

ALBERT NELSON,
FRANK HALDERMAN,
J. P. MCNARNEY,
Committee.

At ameeting of Hamilton Hose Co., last Thursday, a committee was appointed to draft a suitable minute on the recent death of two of its members. The committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, Death has again invaded our ranks snatching away without warning, two of our beloved and useful members, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of John Butler and Thomas Welsh this commpany loses two of its most useful members and the city two honored citizens.

Resolved, That this minute be spread upon the records, published in the local yapers and that the Company's room qe properly draped.

JAMES CARNEY,
EDWARD NELLIS,
FLOYD VANWERT,
Committee.

Lily Dew.

The most delightful preparation for ladies and gentlemen's toilet. It imports to the skin a delicious freshness that can be gained no other way. Positively removes tan and sunburn. Will not irritate the most sensitive skin and will not rub off or show like powder. Manufactured only by MRS. EVA TETER, Emporium, Pa. Rooms over post office. 39-tf.

Eye Specialist.

Prof. W. H. Budine, the well known Eye Specialist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be at R. H. Hirsch's jewelry store, Emporium, Pa., December 9th. If you can't see well or have headache don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he guarantees to cure all such cases. Lenses ground and fitted in old frames. Eyes tested and examined free. All work guaranteed.

Give Your Stomach Rest.

Nothing will cure indigestion that doesn't digest the food, itself, and give the stomach rest. You can't expect that a weak stomach will regain its strengh and get well when it is compelled to do the full work that a sound stomach should do. You wouldn't expect a sick herse to get well when it is compelled to do a full day's work every day of the week. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a perfect digestant and digests the food regardless of the condition of your stomach. Relieves Indigestion, Belching, Sour Stomach, and all stomach disorders.—Sold by R. C. Dodson.

A Wonderful Saving.

The largest Methodist Church in Geogia, used 32 gallons of L. & M., mixed with 24 gallons of oil, thus making paint cost about $1.20 per gallon. They calculated to use 100 gallons of other paint. Saved abont $80.00 and also get a big donatiou of L. & M. Dealers gladly sell L. & M., because their customers call for it and say they used it 12, 14 and even 30 years ago.

Don't pay $1.50 a gallon for linseed oil, which you do in ready-for use paints

Buy oil fresh from the barrel at 60 cents per gallon, and mix it with L. & M. Paint.

It makes paint cost about $1.20 per gallon. Sold by Harry S. Lloyd.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS. 25 CTS.
CONSUMPTION

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting Borough Council, Emporium, Pa., Dec. 5th. 1905.

Present:—Messrs. Julian, Friendle, Green, LaBar, Norris, Cramer.

Absent: Messrs. Marshall, Catlin, Butler.

Mr. LaBar was chosen chairman *pro tem.*

Minutes of previous meetings read and approved.

The committee oppointed to investigate matter of electric light at Broad street railroad crossing reported against the establishment of a light by the borough at this point and were discharged.

On motion by Mr. Friendle, seconded Mr. Cramer the following bills were ordered paid:

Murry & Coppersmith, Invoice	$ 1 18
W. F. Lloyd, For Labor,	6 00
C. B. Howard Co., Invoice;	27 70
J. C. Sterns Electrical Co., Invoice,	6 36
F. D. Logan, Hauling hose cart,	3 00
St. Marys Gas Co , For November,	45 60
John Welch, Labor	7 87
Kit Dalphy Labor,	11 27
Peter Helenjerk, Labor,	4 37
Robt. Hacket, Labor,	4 37
Mark Ellis, Labor,	2 63
Hector Panton, Labor,	75
R. P. Bingeman, Labor,	12 93

Moved by Mr. Julian, seconded by Mr. Friendle, that bond of Mrs. O. F. Elwell and interest be paid, also bonds Nos. 16 to 25 inclusive, out of the bond fund. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Julian, seconded by Mr. Cramer, that Secretary and Chairman of Electric Light Committee adjust the account of D. W. Donovan for electric lights. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Julian seconded by Mr. Cramer, that Thos. Waddington be presented with a bill for $9.00 for broken electric light. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Julian, seconded by Mr. Norris, that Mr. C. W. Shaffer Constable and Collector, be exonerated from payment of taxes for 1905, as follows, Borough $102.79; Borough Bond, $72.13; Water, $51.36; Electric Light, $31.02. Carried.

On motion the Council then adjourned.

C. J. GOODNOUGH, Sec'y.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Paying a Debt of Gratitude.

Mr. Mott Allen, foreman, Union City, (Pa.) Chair Factory, says: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism for more than eight months; at times had to get up at 11 o'clock and stay up the balance of the night; could not dress myself without the aid of my wife; am now entirely cured, and by the use of only one 50c bottle of Crocker's Rhumatic Remedy. R. C. Dodson. 21sept3m.

Warning.

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing upon the property of this Company without a permit from this office, or the Superintendant at the works.

KEYSTONE POWDER MFG. CO.
Emporium, Pa., August 1st, 1903.
24-tf.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of GEORGE A. WALKER, late of Emporium, County of Cameron, Pa., Deceased.

LETTERS testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the same are hereby notified to present them without delay and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM S. WALKER, Executor.
Emporium, Pa., Nov. 11th, 1905.—39-6t.

WANTED by Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope.

COOPER & CO.,
42-10t. 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Emporium, Pa., Dec. 6th, 1905.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon.

T. B. LLOYD, Cashier.

SIN'S CONSEQUENCES.

Innocent Indulgence Often Brings Trouble L. Taggart Offers Means of Escape.

The consequences of violating physical law are often as unpleasant as the breakof a moral rule. The innocent indulgence of over-eating brings consequences that amount to real suffering. Indigestion is not natural, it is not right, it should not be. L. Taggart offers a means of escage in Mi-o-na that is simple and practical.

These simple tablets are compoed of such valuable medicinal agents as bismuth subgallate, which is superior to all other remedies for stomach troubles, cerium oxalate, and tonics and correctives which promote the actions of the digestive organs, strengthen the whole digestive tract, and make it possible to eat what you like and when you like.

If you suffer with head aches, indigestion, fluatulency, heart burn, dizziness, sleeplessness, back ache, or debility and weakness, begin the use of Mi-o-na at once. Just one tablet out of a 50 cent box before each meal, and you will regain perfect health and strength.

Ask L. Taggart to show you the guarantee under which he sells Mi-o-na. It costs nothing unless it cures.

Furious Fighting.

"For seven years," writes Geo. W. Hoffman, of Harper, Wash., "I had a bitter battle, with chronic stomach and liver trouble, but at last I won. and cured my diseases, by the use of Electric Bitters. I unhesitatingly recommend them to all, and don't intend in the future to be without them in the house. They are certainly a wonderful medicine, to have cured such a bad case as mine." Sold, under guarantee to do the same for you, by L. Taggart druggist, at 50c. a bottle. Try them to-day.

SPECIAL CASH
PRICES
—AT—
O. B. Barnes'
POPULAR FAMILY GROCERY STORE.
(One day only or until stock is sold)
FRIDAY, DEC. 8, '05

20 cases Daisy Telephone Peas 3 for 25c
5 cases Mothers' Oats 3 for 25c
5 cases Arbuckles Coffee 14c lb

Special prices on our Bargain Day in all departments. Choice line of goods to select from.

WE KEEP ONLY THE BEST

O. B. BARNES.
Allegany Avenue,
'Phone 81.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

One Minute Cough Cure
For Coughs, Colds and Croup.

Holiday Groceries

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS CROCKERY

DAY'S
The Satisfactory Store

FANCY BASKETS GLASSWARE LAMPS

First quality goods at fair prices with reliable service is the winning watch word at this grocery store. In variety of good food products it is always in the lead. When marketing becomes a worry, when appetites fag, come to Day's and put new life into dining. Prices always fair—often remarkably low. Look over the list for Friday and Saturday this week. See if there is not something that's of interest.

California Lima Beans a lb. 8c.
20c can Armours Lunch Tongue, 15c.
New English Walnuts a lb 18c.
5c cake Millers Naptha Soap, 4c.
10c box Bird Food, 8c.
15c can "Hamburg" stringless Beans, 12c.
Small Sugar Cured, regular Hams 12c lb..
25c can Burnham's Clam Cbowder, 22c.
15c can Red Alaska Salmon 12c. A dozen $1.20.
50c Uncolored Japan Tea a lb 40c.
Niagara Laundry Starch a lb 5c.
25c bottle Selected Queen Olives, 20c.
30c bottle Randall's Grape Juice 25c.
25lb bag best Granulated Sugar, $1.40.

Christmas China.

Beautiful China is always acceptable as a gift and brings gladness to the receiver. Our display of China is always notable and this year we are unusually well supplied. No fancy prices. Goods to suit all tastes. Come early and make your selections. Only fourteen buying days until Christmas, do you realize it is so near? Selections made now will be held until wanted f so desired. Don't fail to look over our stock.

Hot House Goods.

Telephone orders given careful attention.

J. H. DAY,
Phone 6. Emporium, Pa.

OUR NEW LINE OF
Wall Paper for 1905.

Consists of the best things from three factories. Also the Robert Graves Co.'s line of Decoration Paper of all kinds.

The Graves line took first prize in competition at St. Louis against the world.

New Spring Line of Window Shades from 10c to 75c per Shade.

The best PAINT, Longman & Martinez. All Colors.

Rodger's Stainfloor, the best made for Floors.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

OUR SERIAL.

"WHAT FUR."

Snub-nosed, red-haired, freckled lad,
Never had no chance; er had
What y' might call schoolin'; jest
Raised among the ornriest.
Always seemed t' want t' know
Jest why things was thus an' so;
Look up in y'r face an' say
'n th' most inquirin' way:
"What fur?"

Always thinkerin' around
Railroad shops; an' always found
Somethin' there t' ask about;
Always findin' somethin' out.
Never saw a chain er shaft,
Belt er pulley, but he'd haft
'T look up in his cur'us way,
Look up in y'r face an' say:
"What fur?"

Wasn't satisfied t' know
That th' wheels went thus an' so:
Nothin' 'd ever satisfy
Him ontil he found out why.
Never saw a thing but he
Followed right t' A. B. C.
When he saw a wheel go 'round
Never give up till he found
"What fur?"

Got a place; how, I can't say,
In th' railroad shops one day;
Always kep' his busy eye
Peeled an' always askin' why.
When a hole was bored, well he
Would look down, an' presently
Look up at some one an' say
In his most inquirin' way:
"What fur?"

Well, Sir, next thing that I hear
He'd rigged up a h'istin' gear.
All his own; discovered by
His eternal askin' why.
Got a patent fur it then
Wuth a mint o' money; when
We told him we s'posed he'd quit.
He jest says, an' smiled a bit:
"What fur?"

Money jest come rollin' in
Faster'n ever waves o' sin
Beat on earth; he didn't care,
Jest kep' cool an' stayed right there
'Side of us; an' when we 'lowed
He's forget th' common crowd,
Looked up, jest as when a child,
When he said, an' sort o' smiled:
"What fur?"

Pardon, stranger; that 'ere tear
I've dropped on this castin' here
Is fur him; we liked him so,
Never proud a bit, y' know.
Typhoid, so the doctor said;
Don't perfess t' be well-read
Er t' understand, but we
Nary one of us could see
"What fur?"
—J. M. Foley in N. Y. Times.

A ROSE OF NORMANDY

By WILLIAM R. A. WILSON

CHAPTER XXVII.—CONTINUED.

Tonti's eyes filled with tears as he realized that his friend, having guessed his love for Renee, had given his life that she might remain to him. Together (he, pale and weak, leaning on the arm of his nurse, she patiently accommodating her healthful gait to his trembling steps) they visited the spot. Tonti ordered cut upon the cross that marked the place where his friend lay the words "Faithful unto death," and told Renee of the fateful sentence uttered by Pompon as the three drank their last toast in the little cabin of the "Saint Honore."

One afternoon when the deep blue haze of the delayed Indian summer hung over the distant hills, they ascended the little look-out platform that had been the scene of the fatal combat. Renee, after seeing that her patient was comfortably propped against the flagstaff, sat down beside him. Below them lay the Indian lodges, busy with life and activity. All vestiges of the attack had been removed and new bark houses had arisen on the ashes of the old. The sun's rays touched the tops of the distant camps, half hidden in the trees, now gaudy in their multicolored autumn foliage. Far up the river Tonti beheld a solitary canoe, urged onward by some sinewy arm. He thought of the day when his arm, now weak and shrunken, had sent his bark flying over the water to greet Renee on her first arrival, and his mind went back over all the happenings since they had first met, and he marvelled as he thought of the strange interweaving of their lives. A feeling of sadness surged through his breast as he realized the fruitlessness of it all; that only disappointment and a resigned sorrow were left them.

The Chevalier de Baugis approached. "Bon jour, mon ami," he cried. "It does my eyes good to see you able to be about visiting the scenes of your past glories. Now that you are stronger, I have brought a letter for you from La Salle, received whilst you were wandering in the land of dreams." So saying, he handed the missive to Tonti and was gone.

"Are you sure you are well enough to take up such matters?" anxiously queried Renee.

"Certainement! However, only with permission of my physician," he replied smilingly.

Her consent gained, Tonti broke the seal and passed his eyes over the pages. From them he learned that La Salle had been obliged to return to France for means whereby to satisfy his creditors. He also read numerous plans and instructions in regard to the colony, but the closing sentences burned before his eyes in letters of fire: "There is one matter about which I have had much anxiety, and that is the exposed position of Mademoiselle d'Outrelaise amid the hardships of the frontier life. I feel in a great measure responsible for her being there. She, undoubtedly, when obliged to flee from France, turned toward the western world where I was for protection, while I, recreant that I was, found myself unable to meet her and tell her—the truth. Yes, mon ami, her bright eyes were alluring whilst I stood in the full blaze of the glory of the court or the delicious serenity of choisy mademoiselle, and they indeed stirred what little portion of my heart there remained unfilled by ambitious schemes, and I thought I loved her. But once the smell of the forest and the stream greeted me I realized that I had no room in my life for woman's love, sweet and precious though it might be to some, but that I was destined for great achievements; deeds of conquest and discovery; deeds wrought out in the solitude of the wilderness or about the council fires of a treacherous foe. For such a one there can be no home, no domestic ties. My heart goes out in pity for her, although it does not throb with love. I trust she will find some one better able to make her happy than I, for she is certainly everything that is good and estimable. Were your affections not already engaged in another direction I could not wish you a greater blessing that that you yourself might win her."

Tonti's hand trembled; a faintness came over him as he realized the full import of the message.

"Have you bad news?" asked Renee, as she noticed his agitation.

"The only news worth living for," was Tonti's reply. He tried to speak further, but his lips were dumb. He who through so many days had schooled his tongue to silence, whose full strength had been needed to keep back in fierce repression the thousand loving words that came rushing to his lips, found when the time came and the seal was removed that the springs of his eloquence were dry. He looked into her eyes, those eyes that had greeted him in maidenly confusion from the depths of the sedan-chair; that had furtively followed him throughout their later wanderings with a look of secret yearning; those eyes that had gazed upon him in pity throughout his suffering and that he now surprised filled with an ineffable tenderness. And in his look she read the meaning of his words; knew that in some way the barrier had been broken down. He seized her unresisting hand, and at the touch his speech found utterance.

"Renee, my beloved," he whispered gently, "I am free at last to speak and show you all that is in my heart: the hopes, the yearnings, the striving for better things, the struggle against unworthy deeds, and, best and greatest of all, invading and surrounding aught else, filling my heart and brain and life—my love for you. To tell you of its beginning, kindled by the sight of your beauty, the touch of your trembling hand, of its growth and persistence despite my efforts to forget when I found I could not proceed further without dishonor. How greatly it was intensified when I discovered you in this wild land, alone, helpless, and in danger; when I saw your courage and strength mount to meet occasion; when I beheld you, a gentle ministering spirit, and felt the sweet comfort of your tender pitying service. To tell you all will take a lifetime. Ah! mia cara, let me hear from your lips what your blushes, your glance, the pressure of your hand tell me already."

"I love you," murmured Renee; then, as though the sound of her own words gave her courage, she raised her eyes to his and went on more boldly: "I love you, my true, brave knight, and have ever since the days of our earliest meeting. It was for you I wept the bitter tears at your departure; for you I made this flag above us, although, perforce, I handed it to your friend. It was for love of you, when obliged to leave France, that I braved the wild seas and unknown land. For love of you my heart well-nigh broke when I thought you unworthy; for you it beat afresh when I knew you true. Do not think, my love, that I have not seen your trial and struggle. It has been my joy, understanding all, to watch how fine and noble was the strife, how complete the victory. I would not have had you false to La Salle, for in keeping faith with him did you honor me. Nor need you tell me of your love, for I have heard it already. Through the long, dark watches have I listened to your pleadings, to your praise. Night after night have I heard your dear voice continuously murmuring my name; hour after hour have I spent in learning what your ideal was, and oh! my lover, how bitter has been the realization of how far short I come of being that which you believe me to be."

The solitary canoe that Tonti had watched drew near to the landing. Its occupant disembarked and approached the fort. A few moments later the boyish voice of the Sieur de Boisrondet rang across the yard:

"Capitaine Tonti! A messenger from Quebec!" as he quickly approached the lovers on the rampart. "A messenger from Quebec, bringing dispatches! One is for you personally. I thought I would bring it at once. Those pertaining to official business the chevalier will discuss with you later."

Tonti recognized the scrawling writing of Frontenac on the outside of the large oblong package. He opened it, and out fell a document bearing the royal seal. With it was a letter that read as follows:

Mon cher Tonti—I have good news for you. Colbert is dead. The king, no longer under his influence, hastens to make amends for your father's cruel treatment and to reward your bold endeavors for him in the wilds of New France. I send you the royal commission granting you unlimited rights to trade, and appointing you commander-in-chief of all the forces of the king in the Mississippi valley, together with the powers of governor (shared in by La Salle) of all additions to the royal domain that by right of settlement or exploration you may acquire. You are to receive a salary of 5,000 livres. On the other hand, if you prefer to return to France, Louis has promised me to create you a comte and transfer to you the possessions that your enemy Miron fell heir to two months ago by the death of an uncle, and which have been declared forfeited to the crown. My affairs are again hopeful and I expect ere long to be returned to Quebec. Should you ever by any chance meet with the fair donnee, convey to her my best desires and give her for me—a fatherly kiss.

LOUIS DE BUADE,
Comte de Frontenac.

Tonti's mind ran rapidly over the situation; to return meant wealth, honor, the king's favor, and all that he had thought when there worth striving for. To remain meant the giving up of the glittering vanity and polluted pleasures of the court, while there would abide with him the bold free existence that he now loved; the life work before him of building up the noble fabric of a new realm;—and Renee, she for whom he would have turned aside the proffered riches and honors of the world and thought it cheap.

He handed the letter to her to read and watched her face with a smile of loving tenderness. She finished and looked up. "Your choice, my lord!" she demanded. For answer Tonti gently drew her to him, and murmuring, "There is but one," fulfilled to his own satisfaction the last request of Frontenac.

He then pulled at a cord fastened about his neck and drew forth a small, flat object wrapped carefully in oiled silk. He undid it before Renee's wondering eyes and showed her—a tiny bit of lace, a handkerchief crumpled and with a torn border, while clear and distinct as when he first examined it standing on the street of Paris stood forth the embroidered letter "R." She blushed with pleasure as she recognized it, and saw him carry it reverently to his lips, murmuring: "Renee, my Rose!"

The wind was hushed; a silence fell upon the town; the faint rippling of the distant water was scarcely heard; the golden lilies from the summit of the flagstaff looked lovingly down upon these two worthy children of France; the slanting rays of the fast disappearing sun bathed them in its glorious light. Two storm-tossed barks had gained their haven; they had at last found anchorage within the harbor of peace.

[THE END.]

Quarrel of Humorists.

Soon after Sir Francis C. Burnand became the editor of Punch he published a skit on George Augustus Sala, which cleverly burlesqued his methods and manner. Sala was connected with the London Illustrated News. As he was distinguished alike for huffiness and for geniality, there was much talk about how he would take the joke. One evening Sala and Burnand met at the Beef-steak Club, and Sala, to the mingled consternation and amusement of the gallery, referred with indignation to the article. "If I were younger," he said, "I'd pull the nose of any man responsible for such an article!" A peacemaker intervened, to whom Burnand remarked that personally he did not think this or any matter in journalism worth quarreling about, but that if Sala felt so aggrieved he could take the matter into his own hands. "I will!" Sala immediately cried. "I will!" And springing up excitedly, he carried out his intention—by wringing his own nose, first with one hand, then with the other. Then, after murmuring, "I apologize," he quietly sat down. Then it came out that the affair was a farce planned and rehearsed by Sala and Burnand, and that Sala had written the article himself.—Youth's Companion.

A Blow in the Dark.

A firm of cheap clothing makers was dissolved not long ago, and in no amicable way. A lawsuit over the settlement was the result, and the cause of Meyer and Jacobs came to trial. According to the way the story is told in the Lawyers' Club former Judge Dittenhoefer was the counsel for the plaintiff.

"I think, I will send the Judge a nice box of cigars," said Mr. Meyer to his counsel during a recess in the trial. Perhaps he will feel more kindly toward me then."

"No, no; don't do that," replied Mr. Dittenhoefer. "It wouldn't be right at all. You would offend him very deeply, for he would think you were trying to bribe him. Your case isn't any too good now, and you would surely lose it if you did that."

The trial ended with a verdict in Meyer's favor.

"Well, I won," said the victorious litigant to his lawyer, with a broad smile, "and, say, I did send the Judge those cigars."

"You did?"

"Yes, sir; but I put Jacobs' card in the box."—N. Y. Herald.

What the Lion Tamer Feared.

L. Y. Minnick of Potsdam, Ohio, who once traveled ahead of a circus, has many stories to tell of the tricks and manners of the show folk and of the wild animals they carry with them.

"Along in the days just before his death Col. Dan Boone, the famous tamer and trainer," he said, "developed a fear of bronchitis which grew to be a regular nervous mania. He would go into the cage with a snarling lioness with young cubs without the slightest fear, but was scared to death of a breeze. One day, after an exhibition fight with the fiercest lion we had he came out of the cage and said to me:

" 'Louis, this will prove the end of me yet.'

" 'Good Lord, Colonel,' I said, 'you aren't losing your nerve? You surely are not getting afraid of that brute?'

" 'Afraid of that dog!' he said, disgustedly. 'Afraid of my hat! Nothing of the sort. But those cages are the worst places for draughts in the country. I know I'll catch a cough some day that'll prove my death.' "—Louisville Herald

JOYS OF MATERNITY

A WOMAN'S BEST HOPES REALIZED

Mrs. Potts Tells How Women Should Prepare for Motherhood

The darkest days of husband and wife are when they come to look forward to childless and lonely old age.

Many a wife has found herself incapable of motherhood owing to a displacement of the womb or lack of strength in the generative organs.

Frequent backache and distressing pains, accompanied by offensive discharges and generally by irregular and scanty menstruation indicate a displacement or nerve degeneration of the womb and surrounding organs.

The question that troubles women is how can a woman who has some female trouble bear healthy children?

Mrs. Anna Potts, of 510 Park Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

My Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"During the early part of my married life I was delicate in health; both my husband and I were very anxious for a child to bless our home, but I had two miscarriages, and could not carry a child to maturity. A neighbor who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it. I did so and soon felt that I was growing stronger, my headaches and backaches left me, I had no more bearing-down pains, and felt like a new woman. Within a year I became the mother of a strong, healthy child, the joy of our home. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly a splendid remedy, and I wish every woman who wants to become a mother would try it."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free to expectant or would-be mothers.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Cash or Cure

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cold or Cough, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.

If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.

Can anything be fairer?

If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, try

SHILOH

25c. per bottle. All dealers guarantee it.

MOLES AND WARTS removed without pain or danger. No scarlett. We tell how free. M. E. M. DISPENSARY, O. Rochester, N. Y.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE, highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D. C.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A. N. K.—C 2102

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES ALL PRICES
BEST IN THE WORLD
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOEMAKER
SOLE AGENTS FOR W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES
ESTABLISHED JULY 6, 1876.

W.L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

To the Great Northwest

From the Great Lakes to the Pacific ocean and between all the important centers of the Northwest, the Northern Pacific has direct routes. "Northern Pacific" means comfortable trains, quick transit, conveniences and attentions en route. Ask for time card before making your next trip into Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, or British Columbia.

A request will bring information concerning rates, service and time. You have only to ask.

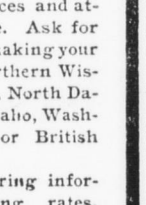
"Wonderland 1905" will help you arrange next summer's vacation trip. Send six cents in stamps.

Northern Pacific Railway

A. M. CLELAND
General Passenger Agent
St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC



FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

PRICE, 25 Cts.

ANTI-GRIPINE

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE

GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't Guarantee it. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DON'T CURE.

F. W. Diemer, M. D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mo.

Pennsylvania RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD DIVISION.

In effect May 28, 1905.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

8 10 A. M.—Sundays only for Renovo and Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Wilnamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

12:25 P. M. (Emporium Junction) daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7.32 p. m.; New York, 10:21 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.35, p. m. Vestibuled Parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.23 A. M., New York 7.13 A. M., Baltimore, 2:20 A. M. Washington, 3:30 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

10 30 P. M.—Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.17 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10 38 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 7.15 A. M., Washington 8.30 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Buffalo, Williamsport to Washington. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

12:25 A. M. (Emporium Junction), daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:32 a. m.; New York, 9:33 a. m., week days; (10:38 Sundays); Baltimore, 7:25 a. m.; Washington, 8:46 a. m. Vestibuled Buffet Sleeping Cars and Passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—daily for Erie, Ridgway, and week days for DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 30 A. M.—Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

4 23 P. M.—Daily for Erie and intermediate stations.

RIDGWAY AND CLEARFIELD R. R. CONNECTIONS.
(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.			Stations.	NORTHWARD		
P. M	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	9 00	4 02	....Renovo....	1 28	.....	11 45
.....	9 50	4 41	...Driftwood...	12 50	.....	11 05
.....	10 25	5 10	Emporium Junc	12 15	.....	10 35
.....	11 13	5 53	....St. Marys...	11 26	.....	9 53
4 50	10 10	5 55	.....Kane.....	12 25	3 00	....
5 06	10 31	6 19	....Wilcox....	12 02	2 40	....
5 20	11 38	6 25	..Johnsonburg..	11 47	2 28	....
5 40	11 55	6 50	...Ridgway,....	9 20	2 10	8 25
....	....	.....	...Mill Haven...	.....	.....	.....
6 00	12 15	7 10	.. Croyland....	9 00	1 49	8 04
.....	12 19	7 15	..Shorts Mills..	8 55	.....	8 00
6 07	12 23	7 19	...Blue Rock...	8 51	1 40	7 56
6 12	12 26	7 23	.....Carrier.....	8 47	1 37	7 52
6 22	12 36	7 32	.Brockwayville.	8 37	1 27	7 42
6 25	12 40	7 37	...Lanes Mills..	8 34	1 23	7 34
6 30		7 41	.McMinns Sm't.	8 30		7 34
.....	12 49	7 45	.Harveys Run..	8 25	1 15	7 30
6 40	12 55	7 50	..Falls Creek...	8 20	1 10	7 25
6 55	1 25	8 03	....DuBois.....	8 08	12 55	7 10
7 42	1 15	7 55	..Falls Creek...	6 53	1 15	6 30
7 58	1 29	8 08	.Reynoldsville..	6 39	12 52	6 15
8 30	1 56	8 35	...Brookville...	6 05	12 24	5 39
9 30	2 38	9 20	New Bethlehem	5 20	11 44	4 50
.....	3 20	10 02	...Red Bank....	.....	11 05	4 05
.....	5 30	12 35	....Pittsburg...	.....	9 00	1 30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M

BUFFALO & ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION.

Leave Emporium Junction for Port Allegany, Olean, Arcade, East Aurora and Buffalo.

Train No. 107, daily,.....4:05 A. M.
Train No. 115, daily,.....4:15 P. M.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating, Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Train No. 101, week days,.....8:25 A. M.
Train No. 103, week days .....1:35 P. M.

Train No. 103 will connect at Olean with Chautauqua Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca, Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

EASTBOUND.

STATIONS.	109	113	101	105	107	951
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M	P. M	A. M.
Pittsburg,..Lv.	.....	†6 22	†9 00	†130	*505	‡ 9 00
Red Bank,.....	.....	9 30	11 05	4 05	7 55	10 55
Lawsonham,....	.....	9 42	‡1118	4 18	8 07	11 08
New Bethle'm.	5 20	10 20	11 41	4 50	8 37	11 40
Brookville,....	†6 05	11 10	12 24	5 39	9 22	12 25
Reynoldsville,.	6 39	11 42	12 52	6 15	9 50	12 59
Falls Creek....	6 53	11 57	1 15	6 30	1005	1 14
DuBois,.....	7 00	†12 05	1 25	6 40	1015	‡ 1 20
Sabula,.....	7 12	.....	1 37	7 17		
Penfield,.....	7 30	.....	1 55	7 35		
Bennezette,....	8 04	.....	2 29	8 09		
Driftwood,.....	†8 40	.....	†3 05	8 45		
via P. & E. Div						
Driftwood,..Lv.	†9 50	.....	†3 45			
Emporium, Ar.	†10 30	.....	†4 10			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	P. M	P. M.

WESTBOUND.

STATIONS.	108	106	102	114	110	952
Via P. & E. Div	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Emporium, Lv.	.....	.....	†8 10	.....	†3 20	.....
Driftwood, Ar..	.....	.....	†9 04	.....	†4 00	.....
Via L. G. Div	.....			.....		.....
Driftwood, Lv.	.....	†5 50	†1110	.....	†5 50	.....
Bennezette,....	.....	6 25	11 45	.....	6 25	.....
Penfield,.....	.....	7 00	12 20	.....	7 04	.....
Sabula,.....	.....	7 18	12 39	.....	7 23	.....
DuBois,.....	*6 05	7 30	12 55	†5 00	7 35	‡4 00
Falls Creek,...	6 12	7 55	1 15	5 10	7 42	4 07
Reynoldsville,.	6 30	8 08	1 29	5 27	7 58	4 20
Brookville,....	7 05	8 35	1 56	6 00	†8 30	4 59
New Bethle'm.	7 51	9 20	2 38	6 45	9 30	5 35
Lawsonham,..	8 21	9 47	†3 06	7 14	....	6 08
Red Bank,Ar..	8 35	10 02	3 20	7 25	.....	6 20
Pittsburg, Ar...	*11 15	†1235	†5 30	†1000	.....	‡9 30
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Flag Stop.

On Sunday only train leaves Driftwood 8:20 a. m., arrives at DuBois, 10:00 a. m. Returning leaves DuBois, 2:00 p. m.; arrives at Driftwood, 5:10 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations.

For Time Tables and further information, apply to Ticket Agent.

J. R. WOOD, Pass'gr Traffic Mgr.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE PITTSBURG, SHAWMUT & NORTHERN R. R.

Through Passenger Service Between St. Marys, Brockwayville, Shawmut, Smethport, Olean, Friendship, Angelica, Hornellsville, Wayland, Buffalo, and New York.

Effective Sunday, May 29, 1904.
Eastern Standard Time.
Time of Trains at St. Marys.

DEPART.

7.55 A. M.—For Kersey (Arr. 8.14 a. m.), Byrnedale (Arr. 8.56 a. m.,) Weedville (Arr. 9.03 a. m.) Elbon (Arr. 8.46 a. m.) Shawmut (Arr. 9.08 a. m.,) Brockwayville (Arr. 9.42 a. m.)

12.38 P. M.—For Clermont (Arr. 1.37 p. m.,) Smethport (Arr. 2.20 p. m.,) connecting for Bradford (Arr. 3.30 p. m.,) Eldred (Arr. 2.49 p. m.,) Olean (Arr. 3.40 p. m.,) connecting for Buffalo (Arr. 6.10 p. m.,) Bolivar (Arr. 3.33 p. m.,) Friendship (Arr. 4.08 p. m.,) Angelica (Arr. 4.34 p. m.,) Hornellsville (Arr. 6.10 p. m., Wayland (Arr. 7.23 p. m.,) connecting at Wayland with D. L. & W. R. R., and at Hornellsville with Erie R. R., for all points East and West.

1.45 P. M.—For Kersey (Arr. 3.26 p. m.,) Elbon (Arr. 4.00 p. m.,) Shawmut (Arr. 4.22 p. m.,) Brockwayville (Arr. 4.47 p. m.,) connecting with P. R. R. for Falls Creek (Arr. 5.10 p. m.,) DuBois (Arr. 5.25 p. m.,) Brookville (Arr. 6.00 p. m.,) and Pittsburg (Arr. 9.30 p. m.)

ARRIVE.

11.05 A. M. } From Brockwayville, Shawmut
6.50 P. M. } Elbon, Kersey and Byrnedale.
1.45 P. M.—From Wayland, Hornellsville, Canaseraga, Angelica, Friendship, Bolivar, Buffalo, Bradford, Olean Eldred, Smethport and Clermont.

All trains daily except Sunday.

A. M. LANE, Gen'l Supt. C. J. RENWICK, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Marys, Penna.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

Balcom & Lloyd.

WE have the best stocked general store in the county and if you are looking for reliable goods at reasonable prices, we are ready to serve you with the best to be found. Our reputation for trustworthy goods and fair dealing is too well known to sell any but high grade goods.

Our stock of Queensware and Chinaware is selected with great care and we have some of the most handsome dishes ever shown in this section, both in imported and domestic makes. We invite you to visit us and look our goods over.

Balcom & Lloyd.

LOOK ELSEWHERE BUT DON'T FORGET
THESE PRICES AND FACTS AT

LaBAR'S

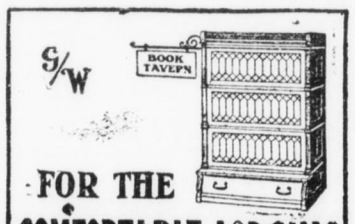
We carry in stock the largest line of Carpets, Linoleums and Mattings of all kinds ever brought to this town. Also a big line of samples.

A very large line of Lace Curtains that cannot be matched anywhere for the price.

Art Squares and Rugs of all sizes and kind, from the cheapest to the best.

Dining Chairs, Rockers and High Chairs.

A large and elegant line of Tufted and Drop-head Couches. Beauties and at bargain prices.



FOR THE COMFORTABLE LODGING

of fine books in a choice library select the Ideal pattern of Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Bookcase. Furnished with bevel French plate or leaded glass doors.

FOR SALE BY
GEO. J. LaBAR,
Sole Agent for Cameron County.

$30 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at.....	$25	$40 Sideboard, quartered oak.....	$30
$28 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at.....	$21	$32 Sideboard, quartered oak.....	$25
$25 Bed room Suits, solid oak at.....	$20	$22 Sideboard, quartered oak,.....	$16
A large line of Dressers from $8 up.		Chiffoniers of all kinds and all prices.	

The finest line of Sewing Machines on the market, the "DOMESTIC" and "ELLRIDGE." All drop-heads and warranted.

A fine line of Dishes, common grade and China, in sets and by the piece.

As I keep a full line of everything that goes to make up a good Furniture store, it is useless to enumerate them all.

Please call and see for yourself that I am telling you the truth, and if you don't buy, there is no harm done, as it is no trouble to show goods.

GEO. J .LaBAR.
UNDERTAKING.

DOZENSDEAD

And 20 Ships Wrecked in the Great Storm.

LOSS IS $1,000,000

Nine of the Mataafa's Crew Perished when that Steamer Ran Ashore in Duluth Harbor.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 30. — Many lives lost and 20 shipwrecks constitute the net results of the storm of the last two days on Lake Superior. Of the wrecks those of the steamers Mataafa, Crescent City, Edenborn and Lafayette seem to be total. In addition the Elwood sank in Duluth harbor, the barge Manila, in tow of the Lafayette, was beached near Two Harbors, the steamers W. B. England and Bransford were stranded, while the barges Madeira and Constitution are missing.

The stranding of the Bransford on Isle Royale was not serious, the ship escaping with a puncture in the forward compartment and reaching Duluth. The Madeira was in tow of the Edenborn. The Constitution was in tow of the steamer Victory. The Constitution is owned by Pickands, Mather & Co. The Bransford is a Hawgood boat. The W. B. England is an England Transit Co. boat. All the other boats named belong to the Pittsburg Steamship Co.

A fireman of the Lafayette was drowned and the second assistant engineer of the Edenborn was lost, while nine members of the crew of the Mataafa were frozen to death or drowned.

President Coulby, of the Pittsburg Steamship Co., arrived here last night in a special train with wrecking apparatus and an effort will be made to save some of the stranded boats. The storm has subsided. The loss to shipping will probably exceed $1,000,000.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 29.—In one of the most terrific gales in the history of Wisconsin on the Great Lakes, even surpassing in fury the terrible storm of last September, in which so many men lost their lives in the vicinity of the Apostle Islands, three big lake steamers were yesterday driven ashore within sight of the lighthouse at the entrance to the local harbor.

The wrecks are the Crescent City and the Mataafa, of the Pittsburg Steamship Co., and the R. W. England, owned by the England Transportation Co., of Cleveland.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1.—A Detroit News special from Alpena, Mich., says: The tugs Owen and Ralph, with 50 men, left last night to attempt the release of the wooden steamer Ferd Schlessinger, ashore on the rocks at False Presque Isle Point. The boat went on in a northwest gale and heavy snow storm yesterday. The crew is safe. Tugs have been unable to reach the steamer Holland, high aground at Rogers City. Late reports say two large holes have been stove in her side and she will probably be a total loss unless released in a few hours.

Duluth, Dec. 1.—Dashed on the rocks 40 miles north of Two Harbors, the steel steamer George Spencer and her consort, the Amboy, of the Tonawanda Steel Co. line, are wrecks at Thomasville. The lives of the crews were saved. The vessels were bound for Duluth with coal. The steel barge Madeira, that was in town of the Edenborn, went ashore four miles below Edenborn and dashed herself to pieces on the rocks. All of her crew were saved, with the exception of the mate.

Milwaukee, Dec. 2.—The steamer Harlem arrived here Friday with 17 men of the crew of the steamer Charles Parnell, which was burned opposite Squaw Island, Lake Michigan, on Thanksgiving day. The men suffered frightfully from the cold during the hours they spent in small boats waiting for a rescuing vessel to sight them.

North Port, Mich., Dec. 2.—The steel steamer Vega, Capt. A. M. Williams, is a total wreck on the east shore of Fox Island, at the foot of Lake Michigan.

Marquette, Mich., Dec. 2.—The steel steamer Western Star, bound for Fort William to load grain, went ashore Thursday two miles east of Fourteen Mile Point, near Ontonagon, after all bearings had been lost in a struggle for hours in a terrific sea. The crew is reported safe.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 2.—A message received here from Port Arthur, Ont., says the Canadian steamer Monks Haven is ashore at Pie Island, near Port Arthur. The crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

The steamer Ira H. Owen is probably among the lost vessels with its crew of 19 men. The steamer Sir William Siemens arrived Friday at Ashland and reported seeing wreckage from the Owen.

Detroit, Dec. 2.—The Journal says 149 lives have been sacrificed, over 70 ships wrecked and a loss of nearly $7,000,000 has been sustained in the three big storms on the Great Lakes this season. That this is the most disastrous season in the history of shipping on the lakes is beyond doubt.

Root Gives Advice to Islanders.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Secretary Root has addressed a letter to Charles Raynard, president of the American Society of the Isle of Pines, stating that the Isle of Pines belongs to Cuba and strongly advising the Americaas there to submit themselves to Cuban law.

A Jail Delivery.

Superior, Wis., Nov. 29.—During the storm Monday night four prisoners, after attempting a general jail delivery at the county jail, escaped by boring through a brick wall.

Honesty of the Modern Kind.

"And now, my son," said the bank president, "on this, the threshold of your business life, I desire to impress one thought upon you. Honesty, ever and always, is the policy that is best."

"Yes, father," said the young man.

"And, by the way," appended the graybeard, "I would urge you to read up a little corporation law. It will amaze you to find how many things you can do in a business way, and still be honest."—Minneapolis Journal.

Following Directions.

Doctor (to Mrs. Perkins, whose husband is ill)—Has he had any lucid intervals?

Mrs. Perkins (with dignity)—'Ey's 'ad nothing except what you ordered, doctor.—Kansas City Independent.

Idaho Joins.

Fraser, Idaho, Nov. 27th (Special).—Mrs. Martha J. Lee has given for publication the following statement, concerning Dodd's Kidney Pills:

"I was down with Rheumatism three times," she says, "and each time Dodd's Kidney Pills helped me. The last time they cured me, and now I am able to get around and do all my work, though I am fifty-eight, and I can walk to Sunday School every Sunday. Before I took Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so bad I could use neither hand nor foot. I shall keep Dodd's Pills on hand all the time."

Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid crystallizing in the muscles. Healthy kidneys remove all Uric Acid from the blood. Diseased Kidneys cannot remove this Acid, which collects in the blood and poisons every vein and artery. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism by curing the Kidneys; by healing and strengthening them, so that they can rid the blood of all impurities.

Sure Enough.

"I'm from Beantown."

"Boston?"

"That's the only beantown, isn't it?"

"Well, there's Lima, O."—Chicago Sun.

CUTICURA, THE SET, $1.00.

Complete Treatment for Every Humor, from Pimples to Scrofula, from Infancy to Age—A Set Often Cures.

Cuticura Treatment is local and constitutional—complete and perfect, pure, sweet and wholesome. Bathe the affected surfaces with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, dry without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity. More great cures of simple, scrofulous and hereditary humors are daily made by Cuticura remedies than by all other blood and skin remedies.

Don't place too much confidence in a man's opinion of himself. The ass can make as much noise as the lion.

How to cure Biliousness, Stomach Disorders, Chronic Constipation, Bladder, Liver and Kidney Irregularities, take Spanish Cross Tea for a month. 25c a package.

If every wish was father to a thought, what a thoughtful people we would be!

When Baby Has the Croup
use Hoxsie's Croup Cure. It prevents Pneumonia and Diphtheria. No opium. No nausea. 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The man who attends strictly to his own business has little competition.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Success always stands for itself. Failure needs an explanation.

Mrs. Austin's Pancake flour is best of all. A fresh supply now on hand at your grocers.

The road to failure is the one that is full of ruts.

THE OHIO FARMER

FREE FOR TWO MONTHS

.....Try it at Our Expense.....

We want to prove to you that The Ohio Farmer is the greatest farm paper published, and as you can not appreciate its value without a trial, and comparison with other farm papers, we will take the risk of sending it to you **every week for eight weeks**, and if you do not want it to come for the next ten months (a year in all), write us and we **positively guarantee to stop it at once** and will not charge you a cent for the two months' trial.

It is the fairest offer we can make, as it gives you an opportunity of reading the **best farm paper** published, long enough to become thoroughly familiar with it, and without cost to you, if you do not find it just what you want.

The Ohio Farmer is a large 20-page weekly (24 to 40 pages in the winter reading season), well illustrated, on high-grade paper, with the largest and most expensive staff of practical editors, correspondents and field reporters (all acknowledged authorities in their lines), and if you are engaged in **any branch of farming**, you will receive information worth many times the subscription price.

THIS OFFER WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN, so write **at once**, before you forget it.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, to represent us. Send for complete terms, premium list, and supplies, **all free.** It makes easy and profitable winter work.

FREE SAMPLE COPY. If you prefer to read a sample copy before taking advantage of our offer we will send you one free on request. Address **THE OHIO FARMER, Cleveland, Ohio.**

Cut out this coupon and attach it to your letter:

...COUPON...

THE OHIO FARMER,
Cleveland, Ohio.

I accept your offer to test The Ohio Farmer, and you may enter my subscription for one year, at 75 cents. After receiving 8 copies, I will either send you 75 cents,—or will write you to stop the paper, when you are to cancel this order, stop the paper, and charge me nothing for the eight trial copies.

A man may have his favorite doctor, and a woman her favorite preacher, but who ever heard of a dentist being much of a favorite with anybody in this world?

An instantaneous cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Lameness, Backache, is Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil. 25c a bottle. Take no substitutes.

Russia has 86 general holidays throughout the year.

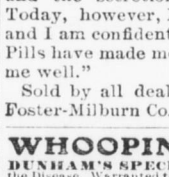
If you don't know what you want, try Mrs. Austin's Pancakes for a really good breakfast.

Contentment is the best cure for wrinkles.

TWICE-TOLD TESTIMONY.

A Woman Who Has Suffered Tells How to Find Relief.

The thousands of women who suffer backache, languor, urinary disorders and other kidney ills, will find comfort in the words of Mrs. Jane Farrell, of 606 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. J., who says: "I reiterate all I have said before in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills. I had been having heavy backaches, and my general health was affected when I began using them. My feet were swollen, my eyes puffed, and dizzy spells were frequent. Kidney action was irregular and the secretions highly colored. Today, however, I am a well woman, and I am confident that Doan's Kidney Pills have made me so, and are keeping me well."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHOOPING COUGH
DUNHAM'S SPECIFIC Shortens and Lightens the Disease. Warranted to Cure. Used in the Cleveland Orphan Asylums. Endorsed by Physicians. Sold by druggists or mailed. 5 oz. bottle 50c., 12 oz. bottle $1.
Lickes Drug Co., Mfrs., CLEVELAND, O.

107
THE ORIGINAL
WATERPROOF
OILED CLOTHING
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
Made in black or yellow for all kinds of wet work. On sale everywhere. Look for the Sign of the Fish and the name TOWER on the buttons.
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. Limited TORONTO, CAN.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

gives absolutely FREE to every settler One Hundred and Sixty Acres of land in Western Canada.

Land adjoining this can be purchased from railway and land companies at from $6 to $10 per acre.

On this land this year has been produced upwards of twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre.

It is also the best of grazing land and for mixed farming it has no superior on the continent.

Splendid climate, low taxes, railways convenient; schools and churches close at hand.

Write for "Twentieth Century Canada" and low railway rates to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, or to authorized Canadian Agents:
H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, O.
Mention this paper.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1370 Detroit, Mich.

THE ONLY ONE

There is only One Genuine-Syrup of Figs,

The Genuine is Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The full name of the company, California Fig Syrup Co., is printed on the front of every package of the genuine.

The Genuine- Syrup of Figs- is for Sale, in Original Packages Only, by Reliable Druggists Everywhere

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers. The imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

Always buy the Genuine- Syrup of Figs

MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

"No, Sir! You cannot palm off any substitutes on me. I've been using August Flower since I was a boy, and I'll have no other."

¶Forty million bottles of August Flower sold in the United States alone since its introduction! And the demand for it is still growing. Isn't that a fine showing of success? Don't it prove that August Flower has had unfailing success in the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia—the worst enemies of health and happiness?

¶Does it not afford the best evidence that August Flower is a sure specific for all stomach and intestinal disorders?—that it is the best of all liver regulators?

¶August Flower has a matchless record of over 35 years in curing the ailing millions of these distressing complaints.

¶Two sizes, 25c and 75c. All druggists.

R. C. DODSON.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES } SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

☞ BOOK MAILED FREE.

Old Reliable Drug Store

Holiday Opening

SATURDAY, DEC. 9,

And will remain open until after Christmas. Everybody invited to call. A wonderful display of up-to-date goods. Prices very low. Come and examine. Come and buy. Save money.

Old Reliable

The Motif in Grace Cody's story of "The Real Christmas," in the first of the December numbers of The Youth's Companion, is the present giving problem, and it is worth anybody's while to pause in the rush of Christmas shopping to read it. In all these December numbers of The Companion the Christmas note is sounded, and not one of them but contains something worth treasuring in the memory. Ian Maclaren, the Duke of Argyll, Harriet Prescott and Sir H. H. Johnsson are among the contributors. There is an interesting traveller's account of Tunis and Tangier, by William H. Rideing, and article giving some incidents and experiences in "The Life of a Revivalist," by the Rev. W. J. Dawson, the English Evangelist who has been conducting meetings throughout America during the last year. The thousands of readers who followed with interest last spring Grace S. Richmond's story of "The Second Violin" will eagerly await the opening chapter of the sequel to it, "The Churchills' Latch String," which is announced for the issue of December 14th.

Bargain in Books.

A complete set of Brittanica Encyclopaedia, consisting of thirty volumes and key. Are all new and in original packages. Will be sold at a bargain, Apply at PRESS office. 36tf

Latest Popular Music.

Miss May Gould, teacher of piano forte, has received a full line of the latest and most popular sheet music. All the popular airs. Popular and classical music. Prices reasonable.

44-tf.

HUNTLEY.

The high water Sunday morning caused the Wilson Bro's boom to break. They lost between one and two hundred thousand feet of logs.

Wilbur Logan of Garland, Pa., spent the past week with his sister, Mrs Cole. He took Mr. Cole's colt with him to his home.

Roy Smith of Renovo, is spending a few days with his parents here.

Erwin Parks has accepted a position with C. B. Howard Co., at Emporium.

Miss Floy Whiting of Sterling Run, spent Friday with Mrs. Layton.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Farrell spent their Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Dan'l Sullivan at Cameron.

Call on John Jordan for pointers on the game law.

J. F. S.

Nov. 28, 1905.

CAMERON.

The party given for the purpose of buying an organ for the school, Friday and Saturday evenings was a pronounced success.

Mr. Krape is in Williamsport looking to the wants of his wife, who is confined in the hospital with appendicitis.

Robt. Shreve was a business caller at Driftwood Tuesday.

E. M. McFadden has been confined to his residence the past week with grip.

Operator Hoyt has resumed duty after a month's illness.

Jasper Fauver visited his family over Sunday.

Mr. Handy and wife are visiting their daughter Mrs. Lester.

A. W. Smith is visiting his sister Mrs. R. A. Lord.

Chas. Fraver of Sinnamahoning, spent Sunday with his parents.

Several weddings are booked for Christmas.

J. F. S.

SINNAMAHONING.

Barclay Bros. mill is shut down owing to high water.

Mrs. Chas. and Mrs. Edward Snyder visited Renovo Tuesday.

Joe Council is home from West Va., and is laid up with neuralgia.

G. W. and G. C. Gore and family came home last week from W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Barclay spent Thanksgiving at Laquin.

Mr. Chas. Collins of Huntley, was visiting friends at Wyside Saturday. He happened around at W. H. Metzgar's Saturday evening.

Edward Fry of Erie is visiting his parents and friends here this week.

We have slaughtered quite a number of hogs here this fall, but have failed to find any with an automobile in.

A. L. St. Clair and Jonathan Cloutz say it wasn't bears blood that frightenep Bennett's team, only the scent they had on their boots.

G. B. Barclay met with quite a severe accident last week. He fell on the ice wrenching his hips and nearly broke an arm.

Legion No. 1222 held a fair and social in Brooks' hall on Thanksgiving night and had a very nice time. The fish pond was a success. Total receipts $79.

The liars club met in secret session on Saturday evening. So look out for some big hunting stories soon for there were several mighty hunters at the meeting.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Walker last week, a son.

A surprise party was given to Miss Bennett Wednesday evening, it being her birthday. Quite a large number of friends were present.

The roads in Grove township are getting very bad now that cold weather is on.

DEBSE.

FIRST FORK.

The concussion of the explosion of the Keystone Powder Works at Emporium last Monday was felt here.

On Saturday at ten o'clock the funeral of Fred Nelson of Lyman Run, was held here, Rev. E. Simpson officiating. He had been at work for a number of years for Geo. Haat, lumberman, and being taken sick was sent to the Williamsport hospital where he died. He leaves a wife, two sons and two danghters, also a mother, a brother and sister, living at or near Lancaster, Pa.

The great law maker took the protection of the game into his own hands and did it pretty thoroughly, by not sending any tracking snow durng hunting season. So the "sports" from the cities went home empty handed as far as deer is concerned. Some of them at lenst.

A game warden would have had a good chance for "biz" if he had been here when some parties were running deer with their dogs. At least a deer came into Goss Bros., field with a hound a close second. He might have started it on his own hook, but circumstances go to show he had help to start it. But Game Wardens are never around only, when some poor person catches a little trout under size, then he has to settle to the full extent of the law.

The snow and rain of the last few days has made a flood in the stream and now a body can breathe God's pure air without having to breathe the stench or the pollution of the stream by Potter county industries. Cameron county has not much chance to go back on Potter county's polution of the streams as long as she allows the refuse from the dynaworks to kill all the fish in the Driftwood branch.

Dec. 4th, 1905 NUF SED.

Sinnamahoning Liars Club.

As the hunting season has closed the members have more time to devote to the cause. The club has ruled out J. R. and Pap Blodget. The young members are getting too frisky. They have a hard time to beat our tonsorial artist; he always manages to hold his own. We expect some new members. T. W. Snyder visits us twice a week on our visiting nights. Metzger takes a look at our quarters when he passes by. We think he is straddle of the fence with one foot on each side. We expect some surprises when Chas. Snyder gets after coons. One member reported killing four coons on one limb; another reported that he had killed as many coons in one tree that would fill a wagon box, all a team of oxen could haul. Railroad yarns are sprung often. Our agent on the B. & S. can beat the world in that line. Abe Florin springs some good ones. He is a good member. No further business the club adjurned until Tuesday night.

FIDE.

Thanks.

Editor Press:—

We desire to express our thanks to neighbors and friends' also the clergy and press, for the sympathy and kindness extended to us during our recent sad bereavement.

MRS. WM. R. SPRUNG,
W. A. SPRUNG AND FAMILY.

Honor Roll for Hix Run School for Nov.

Hazel Ford, Fred Miller, Grace Miller, Ira Miller, Nina Miller, Frank Miller. FLORA SCHLECHT, Teacher.

A Liquid Cold Cure.

Croup, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc., have no terrors for children or adults who evacuate the bowels with Kennedy's Honey and Tar—the Original Laxative Cough Syrup and Liquid Cold Cure. This remedy expels all cold from the system and strengthens the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes. The mother's favorite and children's safeguard. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Sully's Courtship.

While on a secret mission to Paris in 1583 Rosny had fallen in love with the daughter of the president, St. Mesmin. The young lady was handsome and kind, but while paying her his addresses he heard of a Mlle. de Courtenay, who was reported to be beautiful, well born and wealthy besides. Prudence suggested that he should make her the Baroness de Rosny, but he was already half committed to the other. While he was pondering the subject he arrived one day at an inn in Nogent and found, to his dismay, that by an unlucky chance both ladies were lodged in it, Mlle. de St. Mesmin in the left wing and Mlle. de Courtenay in the right. Both were ready to marry him, and he was ready to marry one of them, but could not decide which. It was a very awkward position for the wavering lover, and at first he thought of saving himself by instant flight. While he hesitated Mlle. de St. Mesmin's younger sister saw him and expressed her surprise that he had been half an hour in the house without visiting them. The decisive moment had evidently come. "Turn to the right," whispered the friend who was with him. He did so, and Anne de Courtenay became his wife.—H. C. Macdowell in Macmillan's Magazine.

A Versatile Parish Clerk.

The ancient parish clerk in England had many functions. Letters were not so common in those days as today, and the clerk was the learned man of the community. One of his functions was writing epitaphs, but this was not the sum of his accomplishments, as may be seen from the advertisement of John Hopkins, clerk of Salisbury in the eighteenth century:

John Hopkins, parish clerk and undertaker, sells epitaphs of all sorts and prices. Shaves neat and plays the bassoon. Teeth drawn, and the Salisbury Journal read gratis every Sunday morning at 8. A school for psalmody every Thursday evening, when my son, born blind, will play on the fiddle. Specimen epitaph on my wife:

My wife ten years not much to my ease,
But now she is dead in caelo quies.

Great variety to be seen within. Your humble servant, JOHN HOPKINS.

He Stopped the Coughing.

One Sunday morning a clergyman was greatly annoyed by the unusual amount of coughing among his congregation. He had not a strong voice and could only be distinctly heard when the people were still and attentive. As the coughing went on, and even grew worse, he suddenly stopped right in the middle of the sermon. All eyes were instantly turned to the pulpit, every cough was hushed and there was perfect silence.

"My friends," said the minister, with a smile, "it seems you stop when I stop."

This gentle rebuke had the desired effect. The people found that their coughing could be kept down when they liked to a great extent, and the minister proceeded with his sermon under far more favorable conditions.

A Fearful Fate.

It is a fearful fate to have to endure the terrible torture of Piles. "I can truthfully say," writes Harry Colson of Masonville, Ia., "that for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Protruding Piles, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, is the best cure made." Also best for cuts, burns and injuries. 25 at L. Taggart druggist.

December Sale of Millinery

WE are closing out our stock of Winter Millinery at greatly reduced prices. ONE-THIRD off on all Trimmed Goods. All Street Hats at ONE-HALF PRICE. All Wings and Ostrich Feathers at ONE-THIRD and ONE-HALF off former price. - - -
We are showing for the Christmas trade, a fine line of HANDKERCHIEFS, STOCK and TURN OVER COLLARS, HOSIERY and JAPANESE DRAWN WORK.

LUDLAMS

Two Doors East of Post office, EMPORIUM, PA.

The track of life is only the servant of its terminus.

In Mad Chase.

Millions rush in mad chase after health, from one extreme of faddism to another, when, if they would only eat good food, and keep their bowels regular with Dr. King's New Life Pills, their troubles would all pass away. Prompt relief and quick cure for liver and stomach trouble. 25c at L. Taggart's drug store; guaranteed

Civilized men make liquor and liquor make savages.

The mission of "Early Risers" is to clear the way and give Nature full sway. These famous little pills rid the stomach and bowels of all putrid matter, thus removing the causes of headache, constipation, sallow complexion, etc. DeWitt's Little Early Risers never gripe or sicken. A safe, pleasant, perfect pill. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

He who borrows trouble pays the interest with worry.

The Season of Indigestion.

The season of indigestion is upon us, Kodal Dyspepsia Cure for Indigestion and Dyspepsia will do everything for the stomach that an over-loaded or overworked stomach can not do for itself. Kodol Digests what you eat—gives the stomach a rest—relieves sour stomach, belching, heart burn, indigestion, etc. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

An obligation of any sort is a mortgage on your time.

For Cracked Hands.

Rough skin and cracked hands are not only cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, but an occasional application will keep the skin soft and smooth. Best for Eczema, Cuts, Burns, Boils, etc. The genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve affords immediate relief in all forms of Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Protruding Piles. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Styles make many a handsome woman look otherwise.

Reduced Rates to Sunbury.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, to be held at Sunbury, December 12 to 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round trip tickets to Sunbury from all stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania, December 11 to 14, good to return until December 16, inclusive, at reduced rates (minimum rate, 25 cents.)

3699-42-2t.

Poor men have no time for the troubles of the rich.

The Great Headache Cure,

Bromo-Pepsin

"Note The Word Pepsin."

CURES Headache, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervousness,

On the Spot.

No Opiates. Absolutely Harmless.

All Druggists', 10c, 25c, and 50c.

L. TAGGART, Emporium, Pa. 4-ly.

Bedard The Tailor

Of ST. MARYS,

Has opened a Tailor Shop on Broad Street in the room recently occupied by the Misses Ludlam and is now ready to show you a full line of fall and winter suitings. Give him a call.

REPAIRING.

If you want your suit to look neat and fresh, have your business trousers pressed at least every two weeks your coat and vest every month.

Bedard the Tailor,

St. Marys and Emporium.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

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Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

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SECOND TO NONE.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.

396-408 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE Christmas STORE

YOU will make no mistake if you come direct to this store to do your Christmas shopping Everything to be seen in the other stores will be found here in much greater variety, in better qualities and at lowest prices. Every convenience is at your disposal; a large parlor, ample checking facilities, a popular price restaurant, free delivery to depots, etc. The store is in the centre of the shopping district and nearly all suburban cars arrive and depart within 100 feet of its doors.

MAIL ORDERS.

To those who cannot come in person our Mail Order Department offers exceptional service. Trained experts do your shopping for you promptly and conscientiously.

MONEY BACK.

There is also the satisfaction which comes from the assurance that if you'r dissatisfied, or if you change your mind, the goods may be returned and you will receive your money back.

Dry Goods	Rugs
Linens	Umbrellas
Books	Smoking Jackets
Art Goods	Gloves
Hosiery	Toilets
Jewelry	Boys' Clothing
Cut Glass	Laces
Silverware	Handkerchiefs
Bric-a-brac	Men's Furnishings

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American Block, Buffalo, N. Y.